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PRICE, 8 ANNA.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

Corrected up to March 1890.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,16.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1890.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

Prices.

Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve... } Rs. 31
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... } Rs. 29-13 per doz. bottles.
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... }
"Glentromie" ... }
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ... }

Examine cork label, and capsule—at all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
B.L. ROSETTA	3525	700	G.W. Brady	4th July
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	11th ,,
B.L. CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th ,,
B.L. ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	1st Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	8th ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	15th ,,
† IAM	3041	500	H.T. Weighell	22nd ,,
B. SUTLEJ	4205	800	G. W.F. Browne	29th ,,
ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	5th Sept.
B.L. MALWA	2970	500	W. J. Nantes	12th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	19th ,,
				Saturday
B.L. PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	27th Sept
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	4th Oct.
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	11th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th ,,
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	800	L. H. Moule	25th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	1st Nov.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5515	1000	H. Wyatt	8th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,
B.L. ARCADIA	6362	1500	W. B. Andrews, R. N. R.	22nd ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	3rd July.
ORIENTAL	5600	1050	E. Stewart	17th ,,
BOKHARA	2955	500	P. W. Case	31st ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, th June, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July 1890.
PO	—	—	1st August 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th August 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept. 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 11th July 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 20, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	4,200	650	1st August.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
HISBE	E. Perini	3,800	550	15th July.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MEDUSA	G. Costanzo	3,800	550	21st July.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay. 21st June, 1890.

"ANCHOR LINE."

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

S. S. PERSIA ....3547 T. R. R. Hutchison..to sail 3rd July.

PASSENGERS can book through to LONDON (Overland from MARSEILLES). The above Steamer has been built especially in view of the Indian trade. All her Cabins being situated on the upper-deck. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Graham's Building, Bombay, 2th June, 1890.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. and O. and other regular lines of Steamers, *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P and O Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing. Intending passengers should make early application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. Grindlay's "Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage received and shipped.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., Bombay.

GRINDLAY, & CO., Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 6th July, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingi, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 9th July.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 3rd July, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE AND ANTWERP.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,979 tons, on or about 16th July.

FOR LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about 25th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd July, 1890. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reduction to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION (Limited.)

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the Six months ending 31st March, 1890, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Holders of "Bearer" Shares will receive payment on or after 16th instant on presentation of the Coupons at the Office here.

By Order of the Directors,
A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

Bombay, July 1, 1890.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC.

THIS popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored."

Price per doz. Quarts, Rs. 11-8; Pints, Rs. 6.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CANTERBURY ALE.

(JOHNSON & Co., CANTERBURY.)

THIS pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher and Co. at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of alcohol, and has in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive and tonic properties which should characterize Ale Beers.

Bottles, per doz.	Rs. 6 4	Half-bottles, per doz.	Rs. 4 4
Bottles, per case of four dozen	Rs. 25 0	Half-bottles, per case of six dozen	Rs. 25 8

SOLE AGENTS :
TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INVALID PORT.

RICH in FLAVOR, excellent in body and nourishing in quality. A fine wholesome family Wine, and one well adapted for use when wine is medically prescribed as tonic to the Invalid and a beverage to the Convalescent. Selected from Special Vintages.

Quarts, Rs. 33 per doz. Pints, Rs. 18 per doz.

BOLTON & Co.

THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, Ld., BOMBAY,

Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act.

Capital, Rs. 200,000, in Shares of Rs. 25 each.

SHARES STILL AVAILABLE.

LOANS granted on the Security of all descriptions of Property and Jewels, at moderate rates of Interest.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED FOR FIXED PERIODS.

SWIFT & FARROW,
Secretaries and Agents.

OFFICES :—9 Hummum Street.

SALE OF SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

Taken in exchange and put in good order.

Square Piano, by Madler and Schonleber	Rs.	165
Square Piano, by Schroder	,,	290
Square Piano, by Collard and Collard	,,	275
Square Piano, by Soundy	,,	500
Sympathetic Square Piano, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	,,	650
Cottage Piano, by Marcks and Co	,,	550
Semigrand, by Broadwood	,,	475
Semigrand, by Schiedmayer and Sons	,,	900
Semigrand, by Soundy	,,	850

Please Address—

MARCKS & CO., Ld.,
49, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKEY.

PRICE, Rs. 27 PER DOZ.

THIS genuine Malt Spirit was for many years imported direct by a few Gentlemen of Bombay for their own Consumption and attained a very considerable private reputation. The suggestion was made to Treacher & Co., Ld., that they should give this Whiskey a trial, and importations were then made. Its introduction into the Indian Market was attended with the most favourable results, it being very highly spoken of by everyone. It has continued to grow in favour, and is now regularly supplied to a large number of Clubs, Messes, and Private Consumers. Treacher's Highland Malt Whiskey is the sole production of a very old Distillery in the Highlands, which confines itself entirely to the distillation of this fine Spirit. Before being bottled, it is allowed to mature in wood for some years until it has acquired an agreeable odour, and a delicious, full mellow flavour, much appreciated by Connoisseurs.

NOTE.—Purchasers of Treacher's Highland Malt Whiskey should observe that each Label and Capsule contains both the Company's Trade Mark, and the words "Phœnix Brand" stamped thereon.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

Head Offices and Godowns :—BYCULLA.

MONSOON—1890 REQUIREMENTS.

HIGH CLASS WATERPROOF GOODS,

SUPERIOR AND RELIABLE.

	Rs.	a.
"THE DERRY" Guaranteed Waterproof Coats, IN ALL SIZES	9	8
"THE CLARENCE" Guaranteed Waterproof Coat, a Fashionable well-cut Garment, Double Texture on Tweed, SEWN SEAMS, Thoroughly Water-tight and Durable, All sizes, from	25	0
"THE LANSDOWNE" Guaranteed Waterproof Coat, a Superior Double Texture on Tweed, Stylish Shape, SEWN SEAMS, Stormproof, a most reliable article, All sizes, from	30	0
"THE FIFE" Guaranteed Waterproof Coat, with Cape, SEWN SEAMS, the most approved and "Trustworthy Coat" produced, from	33	0
"REGULATION CLOAKS" For Officers, Correct Pattern, Thoroughly Waterproof, SEWN SEAMS, a highly finished article, the only shape equally comfortable and effective for Walking, Riding and Driving, from	34	0
WATERPROOF Black Twill or Check Driving Aprons, with Straps	10	8
WATERPROOF Drab Twill or Check Driving Aprons, with Straps	10	8
WATERPROOF Ground Sheets with Eyelets, 6 by 6	13	8
WATERPROOF Drab Sheeting, 60 inches wide, per yard	6	0

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH OR V. P. P.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY, POONA, & SECUNDERABAD.

RESIDENTS AND VISITORS

ARE SOLICITED TO VISIT

PHILLIPS & CO.

FOR

WEDDING PRESENTS.	POLO PRIZES.	PIGEON SHOOTING PRIZES.
BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.	LAWN-TENNIS PRIZES.	SWIMMING PRIZES.
CHRISTENING PRESENTS.	REGATTA PRIZES.	ROWING PRIZES.
PARTING PRESENTS.	HORSE SHOW PRIZES.	BICYCLE PRIZES.
RACE PRIZES.	PIG-STICKING PRIZES.	SCHOOL PRIZES.
CRICKET PRIZES.	RIFLE SHOOTING PRIZES.	CHILDREN'S PRIZES.

The above may be selected from SILVER or ELECTRO-PLATED CUPS of the latest designs. Useful Sets of ELECTRO-PLATED TEA and COFFEE SERVICES, ICE PITCHERS, SALVERS, "TANTALUS" SPIRIT FRAMES, CRUETS, CHESTS of PLATES, SETS of DESSERT and FISH KNIVES and FORKS, TELESCOPES, BINOCULARS, CUTLERY SETS, ALBUMS, WRITING DESKS, &c., &c., ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500.

BOMBAY, Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD. { POONA, Temple House, Camp, and Bhoodwar Peth, City.

TIVOLI "NON PLUS ULTRA" (Eagle Brand).

Per case of 4 doz. quarts. Rs. 22.

BEER.

Per case of 4 doz. pints, Rs. 16.

IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES.

Pleasant, Light, and Wholesome, Pronounced to be THE BEST BEER yet imported into the country.

FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED EVERY FORTNIGHT.

Special Terms for Messes, Clubs, &c.

WILLIAM GROSSMANN, 105-106, Medows Street, Bombay. } SOLE AGENT for the Bombay Presidency.

To be had also of ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.

In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! CLOCKS!!!

NEW AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOCKS IN INDIA OF NEWEST DESIGNS SUITABLE TO ALL PURPOSES.

CLOCKS FOR TURRETS.
CLOCKS FOR TOWERS.
CLOCKS FOR THE DURBAR.
CLOCKS FOR THE HALL.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICERS' MESS.
CLOCKS FOR THE GUARD ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR CHURCHES.
CLOCKS FOR SCHOOLS.
CLOCKS FOR INSTITUTES.
CLOCKS FOR MILLS.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICES.
CLOCKS FOR THE DINING ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR THE STABLE.
BRACKET CLOCKS.
CARRIAGE OR PALKY CLOCKS
ARMY AND NAVY CLOCKS.
REGULATOR CLOCKS.
GRANDFATHER CLOCKS.
CLOCKS that never require winding, etc., etc.

The last-named one is a new and novel invention which never requires winding or nor accurately told, winds itself every hour. This would be a perpetual mobile if the works did not require cleaning every fourth or fifth year. Our stock of clocks is at present without rival, while the prices have been greatly reduced.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

CLOCK AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots		Rs. 100.
500 ,, Express, 5 do.		Rs. 150.; plain quality, Rs. 110.
450 ,, Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)		Rs. 65.
500 ,, do.		Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.

Apply to

KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to inform their Constituents that for their convenience they have OPENED a BRANCH OFFICE at No. 10, Medows Street, Fort, where all business transactions will be attended to.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Engineers and Machinery Merchants.

Bombay, 4th June, 1890.

KASHMIR CARPETS, &c.

THE undersigned are prepared to execute orders on favourable terms for Kashmir Carpets, Rugs, Silver and Copper Wares, Pushmina Cloth, Pushmina Embroidery on Pushmina-Curtains, &c. Circulars and Trade Rates on application.

HADOW & CO.
Merchants and Manufacturers,
Kashmir and Rawalpindi.

HYDERABAD DECCAN.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c.

BY order of the Committee of Administration Messrs. CURSETJEE and Co. will sell the CARRIAGES, HORSES, HARNESS, SADDLERY, &c., the property of the Sir Salar Jung Estates by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 11th July, 1890.

Detailed Catalogues will be issued, and the time and place of auction will be advertised hereafter.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay up to 1 p.m., on MONDAY, the 18th day of August, 1890, for the construction of a PIPE SEWER in Victoria Cross Lane, for Ventilating Shafts and for Branch Pipe Drains Cast Iron down Pipes and fittings and other House Drainage connection work in the Agripada District.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtaided from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2,500 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. Previous to the signing of the Contract, a further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 5 per cent. on the Contract amount less the value of Materials to be supplied by the Municipality will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON, M. INST., C.E.,
Executive Engineer.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 20th May, 1890.

HARRY CLARK AND COMPANY,

MEDOWS STREET.

TAILORS, HABIT, BREECHES, AND SHIRT MAKERS, HOSIERS, HATTERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

THIS Company INTENDS SUPPLYING every Requisite for Gentlemen's wear at English Prices for Cash, the Company dealing direct with English, Irish, Scotch, and French Manufacturers. The Management will be under HARRY CLARK, formerly Manager, Badham Brothers, Calcutta, and late Sole Proprietor of the Eastern Kit Warehouse, 5, Old Court House, Street, Calcutta.

Self-measurement forms and patterns on application forwarded to any part of India.

THE ADELPHI HOTEL, POONA.

VISITORS TO POONA ARE RESPECTFULLY requested to bear in mind that the Adelphi Hotel is now open, and has been most elegantly fitted and furnished. The Bed-rooms, both double and single, are large and airy, and the Proprietor has spared neither trouble nor expense to make it really a First Class and the Best Hotel in Poona.

The Dining and Drawing Rooms and Parlour are large and airy, with a grand Sympathetic Square Piano, by Messrs. Marcks & Co., having been furnished in a most elegant style.

The Cuisine is under the immediate Superintendence of a Competent Chef.

A trial is earnestly solicited.

For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, Adelphi Hotel, Poona.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HARDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the MYRABOLLAM or HARDA CROP of the Forests for 1890-91. The ESTIMATED quantity for the season is as follows :—

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.

Khanapur Taluka	3,300	
Belgaum and Chikodi Talukas	1,400	
Total	4,600	Khandis of 700 lbs.

KANARA COLLECTORATE.

Northern Division of Kanara	1,700	
Central Division of Kanara	200	
Southern Division of Kanara	1,800	
Total	3,700	Khandis of 700 lbs.

2. Tenders to be written in English should reach the undersigned by the 25th July, 1890, at latest.

3. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

J. L. L. MACGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, S.C.

Conservator's Office, S.C., Belgaum, 18th June, 1890.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

FOR SALE.

A STRONG elegant Phaeton in excellent order and a pair of fast-trotting Cabuli horses. Believed sound. One carries a lady. Owner gone to England. Lot or separate. Apply to Mr. KIRKHAM Char Bungalows, Poona.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

J. & R. SHORROCK,

BOLTON ROAD & LEE FOUNDRIES,

DARWEN, LANCASHIRE,

Manufacture Specialities in

PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY,

COTTON-WEAVING MACHINERY.

Corliss Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing.

Estimates and Drawings on Application.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY CO., LD.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY COMPANY the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

here is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India. Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

LESSEE.....MISS MAGGIE FORD.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, TO-MORROW, July 4th, commencing at 9 p.m.

MISS MAGGIE FORD'S MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.

"RUTH'S ROMANCE"

In which Mr. Forrest, Mr. Hamilton, and Miss Maggie Ford will appear.

After which a GRAND

MISCELLANEOUS ENTERTAINMENT,

Supported by "Kiskey," Mr. E. I. Brandon, Mr. Will. H. Mayers (as the Modern Hindoo), Mr. Seymour Dove, A Lady Amateur, and Miss Maggie Ford.

The whole to conclude with the MUSICAL FARCICAL ABSURDITY.

"SNAPPING TURTLES,"

As played by Miss Ford upwards of 500 times throughout the East.

Admission Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1, and 8 annas. Soldiers and Sailors, half-price to second and third seats.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. LABOURDONNAIS, are hereby informed that she is discharging her Cargo in the Prince's Dock. All Claims for Damages, &c., must be sent into the Office before the Departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

A. SIMEON,
Agent, Messageries Maritimes Company.
Bombay, 2nd July, 1890.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

AS the ANNUAL SURVEY of DOCKS HYDRAULIC ENGINES, &c., COMMENCED from the 2nd and will probably last till the 7th instant inclusive, it is hereby notified for the information of those concerned that only a limited number of Dock's Cranes will be available during the above period.

Particulars as to the supply can be obtained from the Dock Superintendent.

JOHN HAND.
Superintendent, Victoria and Prince's Docks.

THE BERAR MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, on Monday, the 14th day of July, 1890, at 3 p.m. to transact the following business.

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December, 1889.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st July, 1890.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 11th to 14th July, 1890, both days inclusive.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

IN THE INSTANCE VICE ADMIRALTY COURT OF THE ISLAND OF CEYLON.

MESSRS. VENN AND Co. will, under instructions from the Marshal of the Vice Admiralty Court, in pursuance of a Commission of Sale issued on the 25th day of June, 1890, by the Worshipful the Judge of the above Court Sell, on the spot, at 2 p.m., on the 9th day of July, 1890, the

BARQUE "SANSONE,"

and all her belongings, except the Cargo in her now in course of discharge as she lies in COLOMBO HARBOUR.

The said ship is copper-bottomed, of 644 tons nett register, and about 800 tons gross.

H. A. AHLBORN,
Actg. Marshal.

Messrs. Venn and Co. will entertain offers by telegraph or letter, if guaranteed by satisfactory references.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!!

MUNK'S MAGNETIC

ASTHMA BALSAM.

A SPEEDY CURE FOR

WHEEZING AND WHISTLING ASTHMA,
SPASMODIC ASTHMA,
HUMID OR SPITTING ASTHMA,
REGULAR OR PERIODICAL ASTHMA,
SUFFOCATING ASTHMA,
CROWING ASTHMA,
NERVOUS ASTHMA,
DRY ASTHMA,
WHATEVER CAUSE ASTHMA.

Per Bottle, 2s. 9d. or Rs. 2.

Agents in BOMBAY:—F. S. Madon & Co., Mohunlal Amarsi & Co., Nathoo Mooljee & Co., and Hurjee Mooljee & Co.

TREAT OUR

MONSOON GUESTS,

FOR

COUGH, COLD, BRONCHITIS, &c.,

WITH ST. MARTIN'S

PULMONARY BALSAM.

☞ Contains no Opiate.

EXCLUSIVELY VEGETABLE!
AGREEABLY PALATABLE!!
CONFIDENTLY RELIABLE!!!

Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

F. S. MADON & CO.,

MARKET, BOMBAY.

WHITE & CO.,

GENERAL CLEARING, FORWARDING, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,

UMBALLA AND SAHARUNPORE.

Agents—Messrs. SYDNEY, CARLETON and Co., Bombay WHEATLY THOMAS and Co., Calcutta.

N. B.—Railway Receipt should be sent to us direct with instructions as to mode of transmitto address.

NEWTON'S "CHAHPORE" TEAS.

Further consignments of these

HIGH-CLASS TEAS

FROM THE KANGRA VALLEY TO HAND.

	Re. a.	
† ORANGE PEKOE	1 2	per lb.
† UNIVERSAL MIXTURE	0 14	"
† PEKOE	0 13	"
† BROKEN PEKOE	0 12	"
† BROKEN TEA	0 10	"
FAMILY MIXTURE	0 8	"

† In handsome leaden packets of one pound each, and Chests of 5 and 10 lbs. each and upwards.

SPECIAL TERMS TO TRADERS, MESSES, and CLUBS.

PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.

A 20-pound box of "Orange Pekoe" or "Universal Mixture" Tea sent to any address in the United Kingdom for Rs. 30 and Rs. 27 respectively. Cash paid here, *delivered free of all* charges, including duty at sixpence a pound. 5 and 10 lb. Boxes of either at proportionately higher rates.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
Sole Agents.
32, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE

AT

CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

Just arrived per S. S. "Etolia," a bran-new and stylish C. and under-spring English VICTORIA by by Windover.

A bran-new English-built light MAIL PHAETON, suitable for one or pair of Arabs or Walers, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

Bran-new handsome and light English-made VICTORIAS, also suitable for one or pair of Arabs, by the same maker.

A few second-hand English-made BROUGHAMS, LANDAUS, &c.

And a few sets of Pair HORSE and Single English-made new Silver and Brass mounted HARNESSES.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."

A WEEKLY EDITION

OF THE

"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

Including Postage.

Twelve months.....Rs. 26
Six months.....,, 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The paper will be posted from London direct or the subscriber's address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription including postage is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL.....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI,
Rampart Row, W. Manager.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY. S. KING & CO., LONDON.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE—39a, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£166,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000

RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $7,500,000
RESERVE FUND $4,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS... ..... $7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

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Deputy-Chairman—J. S. MOSES, Esq.

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LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., LD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Iloilo.	San Francisco
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking	Hamburg	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.

Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 "
MASTIFFS	£20 "
BOARHOUNDS	£20 "
BULL DOGS	£20 "
BULL TERRIERS	£10 "
FOX TERRIERS	£10 "
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 "
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 "
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 "

Apply

MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles, the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Tins and Bottles.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus.

JAMES EPPS & CO.,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

LONDON.

ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

NOW READY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR JULY 1890.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

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STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.

BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES

NEW MAP OF INDIA,

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ, OR

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ,

OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount,

---

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OUR NEW MEDICAL PRODUCT.

ARISTOL (Regd.)

(DITHYMOL DI-IODIDE)

A NON-POISONOUS, ODOURLESS, Antiseptic, and an efficient substitute for IODOFORM in cases where that drug is indicated.

Put up in 1 oz. original stoppered bottles.

We have appointed as our Wholesale Agents for the Bombay Presidency,

MESSRS. KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

From whom Pamphlets, Prices and full particulars may be obtained.

FARBENFABRIKEN VORM: FR. BAYER & CO.
ELBERFELD, GERMANY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aohings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmacy of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION. Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street Bloomsbury London.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT

ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the

Day of _____ 18__

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____

Address _____

Occupation _____

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Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,

Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

Cash Funds.....£21,615,967

Issues Policies with treble options
Or
Tontines.

LIDBETTER & Co.,
Agents.

No. 10, Medows Street, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

THE STANDARD.

PUBLIC DEMAND.—New Policies for £ 1,379,000 were granted during 1889. This is in excess of the amount reported by any of the Scotch offices, and again places the STANDARD at the head of the list.

REVENUE INCREASE.—The Revenue has increased by £ 45,000, and now amounts to £ 974,948 per annum.

INCREASE OF FUNDS.—The Funds have been increased by £ 353,643, and now amount to £ 7,343,956 sterling.

F. A. PREVOST.

Acting Secretary Bombay Branch.
Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

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BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	4 pr. ct.	972½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	930
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	20,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	170

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,000xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	210
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
Bombay Cotton reels Cowmpore Press Co, Ld.	1,000	125	125	20	160
Colaba	5	200	200	16	95
East India	500	1,880	1,880	55	350
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	351	1,000	1,000	130	1,25
Fort	400	250	..	...	185
French	150	8,500	9,500	150	1,150
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	50	53
Khangaum	450	450	500	30	415
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	240	450	450	45	415
Mercantile	300	500	500	pr. ct.	50
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	10	55
Munmar M	3,125	400	400	50	440
New Berar	1,000	250	all	25	180
New Indian	1,200	500	500	45	550
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	11	983½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	500	40	365
Sassoon	500	500	50	120	500
Sind and Punjab Co	300	500	500	25	500
Volkart	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
	400	2,000	750	50	480
	..	1,000	all	60	650

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	430
Anglo-Indian, ellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	9,345	100	100	2	49
Bombay Unitad	871	500	all	9 pr.ct.	500
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	1,000	1,000	25	590
Central India	600	500	500	20	375
City of Bombay Mills	3,750	500	500	35	800
Connaught Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	965
Colaba Land & Mill	600	500	500	15	540
Coorla Mills	4,000	700	700	10	590
David Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	390
Dhun Mills	1,400	500	500	15	420
Empress	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Framjee Petit	2,100	500	all	15	510
Gordon Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	15	405
Hindustan	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	100
Hingunghat Mill	875	1,000	1,000	40	725
Howard and Bulloughs	700	500	500	40	660
Hydershad	1,500	500	500	25	506
Imperial Cotton	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Indian Manfg.	900	500	500	25	340
James Greaves	600	1,000	1,000	50	875
Jaffer Alli	1,100	500	500	15	535
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	600	500	500	Nil.	325
Jewras Baloo	1,800	250	250	12½	240
Khandesh	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	725
Khangaum Manfg. Co	750	1,000	1,000	30	635
Khatao Mackunjee	400	250	250	Nil.	300 nom
Leopold	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	450
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	3,500	100	100	5	149
Madras United	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	730
Mahaluxmee	360	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	375
Manockjee Petit	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
Mazagon	4,000	1,030	all	50	1,135
Morarji Goculdas	5,000	250	250	5	80
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,525xd
National	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
New Great Eastern	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
Oriental	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	585
People of India	5,725	625	625	10	330
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Sassoon	743	1,000	1,000	35	950
solapore Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,40
Soonderdas	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,210xd
Southern India	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern Mahratta	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,212	250	250	12½	255xd
Star of India	1,300	250	250	Nil.	252½
Swadesh Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	540
Victoria Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	200
Western India	650	1,000	1,000	24	400
Queen Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	490
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700
	600	1,000	1,000	50	920

MISCELLANEOUS

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	215 xd.
	750	150	150	7½	165 xd.
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	10	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	14	141
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	Nil.	60
Berars Oil Mills Co., Limited,	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	10 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	100	780
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,000	135	3,350
Do New Issue	500	375	625	33½	840
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	94
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50 Dvd.	700
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	20	..	182
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Geyer & Co, Ld	500	100	70	...	100nom
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	1
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	10
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	26½	365
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	60
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	68
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	80
NapierHotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	
Napier Foundry	1, 00	100	200	...	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	200
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	93
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	387½
Princeof Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	100	1,400
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	60
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	95
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	...	95
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	all	85	1,185xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co	9,200	25	25	5-8	11½
Western India Flour	..	...	...	...	20

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£18	...	do.	

Our contemporary, *Woman*, undertakes to explain why Miss Fawcett's triumph at Cambridge ought to be the precursor of many other like sensations. It is that women have much less to think about than men in a general way—fewer distractions, and much less general outside knowledge than their male rivals. Her "comparative ignorance"—and this organ of the sex warns us that the word is used deliberately—stands her, it is observed, in good stead at an abstruse examination. Here our contemporary is firmly of opinion that breadth of mind and general information count for nothing, and other conditions being equal, that competitor stands the best chance whose purview is most limited. The theory is, perhaps, not very flattering or encouraging. Fortunately, it is a lady's theory, or it might be ascribed to male envy.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Music at the Royal Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Selene, arrived yesterday from Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Busheer (s), for Marmugoa, &c.; and Karagola (s), Karachi.

A TONY SUNK.—Tony No. 2,483 sank while lying alongside of the s. s. Karagola in the harbour on Tuesday.

THEFT AT CAMATEEPOORA.—Gungadass Mooljee, a shop-keeper, residing at Camateepoora 8th Street, reports the theft of an ivory bangle, inlaid with gold, valued at Rs. 75, from an open box, in his premises, on Tuesday last.

WORKING WOMEN'S RECEPTION.—Dr. Emma Brainerd Ryder will give a reception on Saturday evening, July 5, to the type-setters of Bombay, and will be glad to receive at the same time any young woman who is a wage-earner in any line of business.

HYDERABAD RACES.—It is notified that the stewards of the Hyderabad Race Meeting have decided to omit from the terms of the Jemadar's Purse Race No. 4, 2nd day of the Meeting the following words:—"Horses that have never won a race, allowed 7lbs."

THE WIFE-MURDER AT THANA.—The barber, named Guboya, who was arrested on Saturday for murdering his wife by cutting off her head, was yesterday brought up before Mr. Keshaolal Heralal, First Class Magistrate of Thana. The Magistrate, after recording the evidence of some of the witnesses and of the accused, formally committed the accused to take his trial at the Thana Sessions to-day.

THE ANIMALS HOSPITAL.—On the first of June last there were 86 bullocks, 38 horses, and 7 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of June, 86 bullocks, 34 horses, and 18 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 67 bullocks, 31 horses, and 7 dogs were discharged from the hospital. 4 cases among bullocks, 4 cases among horses, and 9 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month.

PORT TRUST SURVEY OF HYDRAULIC ENGINES.—From an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that the annual survey of docks' hydraulic engines, &c., commenced yesterday, and will in all probability continue till the 7th instant. On that account there will only be a limited supply of dock cranes available during the period of survey, and we are requested to state that particulars regarding the supply will be obtained on application to the Dock Superintendent.

THEFT.—Krishna Vithul was yesterday charged by Inspector Cobb, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing two cotton dhoturs, valued at Rs. 2, the property of a woman, named Shio, from her residence, at Camateepoora, on Tuesday last. The accused was arrested by a policeman at Camateepoora on suspicion, while he was endeavouring to dispose of the two dhoturs. It was subsequently discovered that the accused had stolen the articles from the verandah of complainant's house, where they were left out to dry. Krishna Vithul pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Band, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 5-45 (weather permitting).

Overture .....Light Cavalry .....Suppe.
Valse .....Visions D'Amour.....Winterbottom.
Selection .....Colleen Bawn or the Lily of Killarney..Godfrey,
Valse.....Our Last .....Waldteufel.
Grand National Fantasia .....Episodes in a Soldier's Life.....Kappey.
Galop.....Die Wilderer.....Faust.
Regimental March.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ARRESTED IN THE ACT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Cobb charged Marootee Mahadoo before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing a silver waist chain, valued at Rs. 25, from Gunput Luximon, on Tuesday night last. The complainant, a mill-hand, residing at Chinchpoogby, was lying asleep on the verandah of his house on Tuesday night, when the accused came up and undid the screw of the waistchain; and as the accussed was in the act of removing the article he awoke and raised an alarm, when his father, who was in a room inside, came out and seized the accused, and handed him over to the police. Marootee Mahadeo, on pleading guilty to the charge, was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

BURNT TO DEATH.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at Raichore Street, Port Trust estate, respecting the death of Matarjee Baloo, aged 50 years. Deceased was a bullock-cart driver, and had a stable on Raichore Road where he kept his cart and bullocks and his five goats. On the alarm of fire being raised about 9 p.m. on Tuesday, deceased and his son who were asleep in the stable awoke, loosened their bullocks, and drove them away. While the deceased was realeasing his goats the burning shed fell upon him and he was burnt in the fire. After the fire was extinguished the body of the deceased was found much charred. The verdict was, that the death of Matarjee Baloo was caused by his having been burnt by the roof of a burning shed falling on him while he was endeavouring to release a goat that was tied in the shed.

THE EDULJEE FRAMJEE ALLBLESS LEPER HOME.

THE honorary secretary and treasurer begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following donations received in June, 1890:—

	Rs.
H H the Dewan Saheb of Palanpur	50
The Hormusjee Muncherjee Cama Charity Fund	50
Messrs Pestonjee and Dossabhoy Darashaw	50
A Friend (C R)	50
The Hon'ble Mr Justice E T Candy, CS, Barrister-at-law	30
The Hon'ble Mr J Macpherson, B A, Barrister-at-law	30
H H the Chief of Miraj (senior)	25
Mr Eduljee Dinshaw, Karachi	25
H H Maharani Surnomoyee of Kasimbazaar, CI	20
Mr A S Moriarty, CS, Barrister-at-law, Bijapur	20
The Hon'ble Mr Nowrojee N Wadia, CIE	15
Rao Bahadoor Keshrising, CIE, Thakore Saheb of Kuchawan	15
Mr H Carson, Simla	10½
The Hon'ble Mr Justice CFFarran, BA	10
The Hon'ble Syed Ameer Hossein, CIE	10
Colonel G L C Merewether, RE	10
Mr G B Reid, CS, Ahmedabad	10
Mr B A Wadia	10
Mr N M Wadia	10
Messrs Hurkisondass and Bhugwandass Nurrotamdass	10
Mr Dossabhoy Nusserwanjee Chenoy, Secunderabad	7
Mr R Logan, CS	5
Mr F Fernandez, Mhow	5
Mr G Cotton for June	5
A Catholic (L M V) for June	5
Mr Damodurdas Tapidas	5
Mr Alex Pallis	5
Sums under Rs. 5	21

Further donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged.

THE gold fields of South Africa continue to disappoint the investing and financial world. For May the ascertained produce of the Witwatersrand was 38,844 ounces of gold, worth about 150,000*l.*; which is only a trifle better than the corresponding return for May, 1889, although more and better crushing machinery has been set to work. That gold is still obtainable, although not at the fabulously great and increasing rate expected in the times of feverish speculation, is plain nevertheless. Of late investors have been tempted to declare that there is neither wit nor water, to say nothing of gold, in the whole area, which is an exaggerated way of putting it. The process known as "picking out the eyes" of the mines went on more or less generally, when the public were only too ready to believe in stupendous returns, however, obtained. The tedious process of systematic development has now to be attended to, and within the year we may hope to see results more closely in accordance with the real riches of the Witwatersrand than have yet been obtained.

DEAD LETTER OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

ARTICLES lying in the Dead Letter Office, Bombay, which must be disposed of by auction unless claimed within two months.

N.B.—Unaddressed, unclaimed or refused articles are omitted.

Address.	Particulars of Contents.	Cause of non-delivery.
PACKETS ADDRESSED TO ENGLAND OR FOREIGN COUNTRIES INTERCEPTED FOR NOT FULFILLING THE PRESCRIBED CONDITIONS.		
Mary, Mrs, J W, U S, America	Newspaper and a lady's hand-bag.	Not *bona fide* sample of merchandise
Reimpell, Miss E, Germany	Lace work and bird's wing.	Do
Ryan, Mrs, London	Pieces of cloth	Do
Hearsey, Miss M H, England	1 Handkerchief	Do
Reimpell, F P, Germany	1 Silk hand-bag	Do
Mather, Miss, Manchester	Embroidered cloth & woollen thread	Do
Lawrence, Miss, R, Belgium	2 Tiger-claw brooches (silver mounted.)	Do
MacInness, Miss, Glasgow	3 Napkins	Do
Dady, C H, London	1 Silk stocking	Do
King, Miss L, London	9 Handkerchiefs	Do
King and Co, Henry S, London	1 Spring	Closed against examination of contents
Lyell, R, London	Sample of tea	Do
James, Mrs G, Glasgow	2 Pieces of silk	Do
Ballard, Miss T, England	2 Photos	Do
Gelback, Mrs, New York	Photo	Do
Barks, Miss A M, Derbyshire	Photo	Do
Calvert, Mrs, Aden	Packet of cards	Do
Leahy P Ireland	3 Photos	Do
Felber, Jucker and Co, Manchester	1 Spindle	Likely to injure the contents of mail.
Burn, Miss, Yorkshire	Scorpion preserved in a bottle.	Do
Aga Syed Ebrahim, Yezd	A tin case containing samples of Cosmos burner & two needle-cases.	Exceeding limit of weight.
Hajee Alli, Yezd	A tin case containing tea.	Do
Do	Do	Do
Do	Do	Do

W. W. DREW,
Officiating Postmaster General, Bombay.
Bombay, Postmaster General's Office, dated the 25th June.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 1.

Newnham, 2nd Lt, Bo, 8th Cavalry, on leave, from Umballa.
Merriman, Col, Bo, R E, on duty, from Poona.

JULY 2.

Alexander, Col, Ms, R H A, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Lane, Lieut, Bengal, Hyd Cont, on leave, from Hingoli.
Evette, Major, Bengal, Scottish Rifles, on leave, from Lucknow.
Brunker, Major, Bengal, R A, *en route* to England, from Meerut.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 2.

Brien, Lieut, Bo, 1st N. Lanc Regt, on leave, to Poona.

JULY 3.

Brunker, Major, Bengal, R, A. on duty, to England,
Alexander, Col, Ms, R. H. A., on leave, to Melbourne,
Griffith, Surgeon-Major, Bengal, 1. M, S., on leave, to Sydney.
Burton, Capt, Bo, 2nd Midd Regt, on medical certificate, to England.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 3.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Summary suit to be heard in Chambers,

For Dismissal.

257-90—Conroy and B—Motichund Purbhoodas vs Nowrojee Framji Ardaseer.
Defended New Long Causes.
150-90—Ardesir, H and D—Ebrahim Wydina vs Jamsetjee Burjorjee Bahadurjee—D, S, Garud. Part heard.
Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.
3-90—Conroy, and B—Mathooradas Ramdas vs Canjee Jairaj—Ardesir, H, and D.
7-90—Craigie, L, and O—Toolsabai vs Bhugwandas Mitharam—Ardesir, H and D.
Defended New Long Causes.
166-90—In person,—A pauper—Gulamally Goolamhoosein vs Goolamhoosein Allana and another—Ardeshir, H and D.
135-90—Jefferson, B, D and K—Lalchund Jussodanandan vs C A Turner—Macfarlane, E and H.
209-90—A F Turner—Damodhur Eswardas vs Essoobai and others—H, Bicknell.
213-90—In person—A pauper—Moosa Ibrahim vs Esmail Hoosein—In person.
214-90—In person, A pauper—Purshotum Lukhmon and others vs Bai Radabai and others—Chitnis, M and M.
216-90—Muljee, B, B—Maneckbai vs Lilladhur Shamjee and others—C and B, J, B, D and K, and T and D.
217-90—Jefferson, B, D and K—C A Turner vs Lilladhur Shamjee and others—Conroy and B.
218-90—Conroy and B—J H Tod and another vs Motichund Hurucknund—P, G and S.
229-90—Pestonjee and R—Lalchund Balkisson vs J L Kerston—Wadia and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

244-89—Conroy and B—C J Greengrass vs F Beaumont and others—H Bicknell and C and B Part heard.
698-63—Mirza H Khan, for pauper—Fuzloodin bin Cumroodin Nowrungay vs Aishabai and others—Ardesir H and D.
223-88—Jefferson, B, D and K—Ootumchund Maneckchund vs Toolsidas Kissondas—Nanu and H.
225-88—Jefferson, B, D and K—Ootumchund Maneckchund vs Toolsidas Maneckchund—Nanu, and H.
141-90—Little, S, F, and N—The Trustees of the Port of Bombay vs Heerjee, Ardasir Dady—Khunderao M.
148-89—Wadia, and G—Cursetjee Nowrojee Davur vs Ratanbai and others—B, and H, P and R.

MADRAS.

THE LATE TRAGEDY AT THE YORKSHIRE BARRACKS.—The prisoner, James Nichols, a private in the 2-19th Yorkshire Regiment at this station, will be tried by general court-martial at 11 a.m. on Monday next (30th) on a charge of culpable homicide amounting to murder by causing the death of his wife, Mrs. Margaret Nichols, in the married quarters of the barracks by shooting her with a rifle. Lieutenant Nicholson, Adjutant of the corps, will be the prosecuting officer. We are not aware whether the prisoner is to be defended by counsel.—*Bangalore Post.*

WASHING OUT THE HUSSARS.—The Government of Mysore has granted the bed of Sumpungy tank to Colonel Hickman of the 21st Hussars as a polo ground. This does not commend itself to the Pettah Board who require the tank for water, and they have accordingly ordered that all diversions to the Sumpungy feeder should be blocked, so as to fill the tank and prevent the Hussars from playing polo. We notice new sluicegates and drains placed at the diversion of the Sumpungy feeder into Miller's tank, so that the first rains will run the water into Sumpungy tank instead of as heretofore into Miller's tank.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

ACCIDENT TO MR. DEVON.—We are sorry to learn that this talented actor of the Ferrell Dramatic Company met with a serious accident while engaged in putting up some scenery at the 21st Hussars Theatre yesterday. He missed his footing, and falling from a considerable height, his head came in contact with the stage, resulting in severe contused wounds at the back of the head and on one side of the face, disfiguring it, so that he will not be able to take to the boards again for some time; beyond this he seems to have escaped any hurt of a serious nature. He was at once taken to the Bowring Hospital, where his wounds were dressed. This accident must affect the company, so they will find it hard to replace him by one as funny as himself, in any of their pieces requiring a comic character.—*Bangalore Post.*

DUKE CHARLES THEODORE of Bavaria, the brother of the Austrian Empress, has just completed his annual series of operations on blind persons in Meran. Our Vienna correspondent says that among those to whom he has restored eyesight, is a gentleman from the East Indies who, out of gratitude to the Duke, has had his bust modelled by a famous sculptor, and is waiting for it to be cast in bronze. He says he will not return to his property on the island of Java without taking away some lasting memorial of his benefactor.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's steam-ship Selene, Captain P Maretti, will sail to-day for Colombo with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Mombassa, 3,088 tons, Captain M Macfarlane, cleared yesterday for Rangoon and Moulmein via Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's steam-ship Selene, 861 tons, Captain P Maretti, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (18th June), with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE steam-ship Ataka, 2,372 tons, Captain F F Bement, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Shields (3rd June), with a cargo of 4,748 tons of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steam-ship Pekin, 2,133 tons, Captain P. Harris, will sail to-day for China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Colombo.—Mr F N Glyn, and Mr and Mrs Yisudas. For Shanghai—Mr R S Raphael. For Hongkong—Col Pemberton. For Sydney—Col Alexander, Surgeon-Major Griffiths, and Gunner Gargan. For Adelaide—Mr M A Bedford.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds	Company or Agents.
S.S. C. Graham	1911	Redgway	A	F Muir & Co.
,, Niagara	1978	McConochie	B	Killick Nixon & Co.
Ship John David	1013	McDermott	C	A Visram.
S.S. Kt. of St. John	2244	Bevis	D	K Nixon & Co.
,, Thibet	1665	Brown	F	P & O S N Co.
,, Kt. Errant	2210	Mathews	M	K Nixon & Co.
,, Sirsa	1091	Bellwood	P	M Mackenzie & Co.
,, Vulcan	1411	Doyle	Q	J Mackintosh & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Rosetta	3410	Brady	1	P & O S N Co.
,, Persia	2317	Hutchison	2	W & A Graham & Co.
,, Singapore	2132	Parodi	3	N G Italiano.
,, Bisagno	1499	Orengo	4	F Bazoni.
,, Pekin	2133	Harris	5	P & O S N Co.
,, Teheran	1671	Sams	6	P & O S N Co.
,, Amphitrite	1436	Nicolich	7	A H Lloyd's S N Co
,, Selene	861	Maretti	8	A H Lloyd's S N Co
,, Busheer	538	Rothwell	9	B I S N Co.
,, Kandalla	1318	Alexander	10	B I S N Co.
,, Hajeen	1283	Crawford	12	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Wistow Hall	2138	Tremnar	13	Edward, Bates &Co.
,, Chilka	1480	Wadge	16	B I S N Co.
,, Purulia	993	Houstoun	20 tons (crane	B I S N Co.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From
2	Selene (s)	Maretti	Calcutta, June 18.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
2	Busheer (s)	Rothwell	Marmugoa, &c.
	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Endeavour, for Dunki-k.
,, Labourdonnais, for Aden, &c.
,, Selene, for Colombo.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Selene, Maretti, for China, &c.
,, Mombassa, Macfarlane, for Rangoon and Moulmein.
,, Pekin, Harris, for China, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.
29 Scindia s ..... Rangoon.
,, Congella s ..... Natal.
30 Duke of Argyll s ..... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

June.
28 Culna s ..... Calcutta.
Clan Matheson s ..... Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Wistow Hall s—103 bales cotton, B Narrundass; 65 bales cotton, S M Cazrany; 1,562½ cwts myrabolams, E Ozmersey; 96 cwts deer horns, Jan Mamed Remtoola; 136 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 45 bales wool, D Nugjee; 125 cwts cloves, S Nurpal; 50 cwts dry ginger, C Maljee; 4 bales twist, W Grossmann; 106 bales cotton, Ernsthausen and Co; and 1,500 cwts myrabollams, V Hunsraj.
Persia s—25 bales wool, H A Cazrany.
Kt of St John s—48 bales wool, David Sassoon Co; 52 bales gunney, rags H Ramjee; 2,000 cwts wheat, Owen and Okell.

FOR LONDON.

Rosetta s—89 cases bristles, Glade and Co; 8½ cwts bristles, N V Currance and Co; 28 bales goatskin, W and A Graham and Co; 20 bales skins, S. Mooloobhoy and Co; 37 bales skin, Esmall Gangi and Co; 25 cwts gum, S Ranchordhass; 34 cwts gum, C Maljee; 3 cwts gum, S H Muntri; 136 cwts gum, D Chugunlal; 9 cases bristles, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 1 case tortoise sheil, M Lalljee; 1 case woollen carpets, Ewart Latham and Co; 7 bales skin, S Rahimbhoy; 79 bales skin, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 1 bale hide, Owen and Okell.

FOR ANTWERP.

Niagara s—50 cwts gum, F Hurst; 1,999½ cwts poppy seed, Tod Durant and Co; 1,000½ cwts poppy seed, and 9,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co; 4,000 cwts poppyseed, and 3½ cwts myrabollams, Ernsthausen and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Persia s—20 cwts fishmaws, and 1 bale skins, F S Punnett.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Kirby Hall—s 5,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co.
Persia s—3,001 cwts castorseed, and 3,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 395 cwts mustard seed, and 1,188 cwts linseed, John Fachiri.
Kt Errant s—4,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixan and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—1,039 cwts teel seed, and 260 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 50 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Persia s—240 cwts mustar seed, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Pekin s—63 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 65 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 29 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 12 chests opium, F N Postwalla; 14 chests opium, Tata and Co; 20 chests opium, N J Abraham; 7 cwts ivory, M Dawoodbhoy and Co; 1½ cwts Cambay stone, E Noordeen and Co; 40 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 125 cwts onion, S Jaithabhoy; 10 chests opium, P F Talati; 7 chests opium, B M Capadia; 24 chests opium, J Peerbhoy and Co; 12 chests opium, J Nowrojee; 19 chests opium, C Ebram; 12½ chests opium, D P Marker; 55½ chests opium, N Talati and Co; 7 chests opium, C M Bhesania and Co; 14½ chests opium, Tata and Co; 16 chests opium, R Buldradass; 53 chests opium, M H Esse Ellias.
Thibet s—17 cwts bysabole, D Dossa; 17 cwts fishmaws, H Visram; 31 cwts sharkfins, H M Jeewraz; 75 bales twist, S N Talati and Co; 500 cwts onion, The Onions and Co; 100 bales twist, Framjee, Sands and Co; 100 bales twist and 191 cwts sharkfins, C Ebram; 66 bales twist, A C Esmalljee; 104 bales twist, D P Marker; 120 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co.
Bisagno s—50 bales twist, R Canjee; 200 bales twist, N B Mody and Co; 400 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 25 bales twist, F Roostom Papa; 250 cwts onions, A Moosa; 50 tons old iron pieces, R Tyabjee and Co; 47 bales twist, The Jamshed M Co; 150 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co; 250 bales cotton, C Ebram.

FOR KOBE.

Thibet s—100 bales cotton, R N Barucha; 50 bales twist, The Ripon M Co.
Bisagno s—70 bales twist, John Campbell and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Pekin s—166 chests opium, David, Sassoon and Co; 1,381 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 15 bales twist, and 32 chests opium, S N Talati and Co; 37 bales twist, Tata and Co; 20 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 34 chest opium, N J Abraham; 11 chests opium, S A Abraham; 51 chests opium, C Ebram; 18 chests opium, E I Abraham; 6 chests opium, B Bunsidhar; 10½ chests opium, G Shobhagmul; 218 chests opium, H Hurdyal.
Bisagno s—95 bales twist, The Alliance Cotton M Co; 300 bales twist, Sassoon 2 David and Co; 50 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co; 25 bales twist, The Jamshed M Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bisagno s—25 bales twist, F Rustom Papa.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 28.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

THE services of Major N P O'Gorman, Lincolnshire Regiment, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not Exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trades advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Clubs. Sample packages containing 4 lbs., can be obtained at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co., 6, Apollo Street.

PIANOFORTES tuned and renovated by the experienced Tuners brought out by us from Europe. Exchanges of Pianos effected. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Pianoforte Warehouse. 1, Ash Lane, Bombay. Also at Poona.

DURABLE VULCANIZED RUBBER STAMPS of all descriptions, manufactured at very moderate rates, by G. W. SMITH and Co., Byculla.

ITALIAN LEMONS, for Sale, at PEARSE'S, Church Gate Street, Fort.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Open all year Round the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Apply to Proprietor.

ANY ONE wanting a neat and durable RUBBER STAMP producing a clear impression, apply to the UNIVERSAL RUBBER STAMP CO., Pydownie, the best and oldest establishment in India.

EIGHT-DAY BEE.—Just received a fresh consignment of Eight-day BEE TIME PIECES; will go in any position; Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Price Rs. 10. JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and JEWELLER, 97, Medows Street.

JUST TO HAND, A large Consignment of Auburn, May Flower and other new pattern Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, &c., &c. Shroff Brothers.

HORSE.—On Saturday next, Messrs. Bennett and Co., Auctioneers, will sell a Grey Arab [14-2 off 5. Warranted quiet in saddle, single, and double harness. Believed to be sound.

WANTED, a COMPETENT PROOF READER, Eurasian or Portuguese preferred. Apply—The EDITOR, *Bombay Gazette*.

TO LET, at Middle Colaba, the GROUND FLOOR of a well-situated airy BUNGALOW. Rent Rs. 110, at present in the occupation of Captain Kendall. Apply to GEYER and Co., Ld.

TO BE LET, IMMEDIATELY.—1st floor, a LARGE HALL most suitable for an Office, also a godown, in Medows Street. Apply D. MACROPOLO or Mr. E. W. FLOWER.

POONA.—TO LET, a comfortable HOUSE in Main Street, Poona, suitable for residence for a Parsee or Native Family or a Shop. Apply to Proprietors, "*Deccan Herald*," Poona.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale. Prices very moderate. Apply JAMES H. LATIMER & Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KEIKRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort Bombay.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P." care of this office.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

THE COLABA LAND and MILL Co., LD.—FOR SALE 3 Warping MACHINES and 28 Sets of Economiser Pipes. Can be seen at the MILL, Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

SELLING OFF, FOR CASH ONLY.—The entire Stock of Rich French Millinery, consisting of Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats and Bonnets, Latest Style, New Designs, in sash and other ribbons, veiling, laces, etc, MLLE. H. KRAUS, Albert Buildings, 1st Floor, Fort. Bombay.

HOLLOWAY and Co.'s, London-made Eight-day Office Clock Rs. 40, with 5 years' Guarantee.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

EXCELCIOR LAWN MOWERS are the best in the World; from Rs. 38 to 125 each.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, driving and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampartrow, Bombay.

PULSOMETERS and CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS for raising up to 1, 0 gallons of Water per minute, in stock. F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Pulsometer Engineering Company, Marine Street, Bombay.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!—Orders for Ices or Ice Pudding Moulds executed with care and attention at the shortest notice, from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. every day. MORENAS & Co., Wine and Spirit Merchants.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

The APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED, London, beg to announce that, as numerous Aperient Waters are offered to the public under names of which the word "HUNYADI" forms part, they have now adopted an additional Label, comprising their Registered Trade Mark of selection, which consists of a **RED DIAMOND.**

This Label will henceforth serve to distinguish the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER SOLD BY THE COMPANY from all other Aperient Waters.

DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK,

and insist upon receiving the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, London.

Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 249, High Holborn London, Eng.

MEMORY—LOISETTE'S System. A Cambridge University Lecturer (Dr. R. N. Ingle) was (Jan. 1890), "Much impressed with the possibilities of improvement to Memory which the LOISETTE Lessons open up." "In three weeks I was able to memorise the names, &c., of 400 men." – Major Jamieson, Bengal S.C. "I intend to educate my son entirely on your system."—Rev. C. E. Cookin M. A., Rector of Lea (Sept., 1889.) "Great advantage to strong memory: Incalculable aid to weak one." Dr. J. M. Buckley. "Able to give gist of book after reading it once." Rev. J. M. Macdonald, B.A. "Excellent travelling companion."—J. S. Hays, Commander, R.N. "Wonderful aid to memory."—Mirza Sader-ud-din Khan. "Invaluable."—J. J. Francis. Q. C.—"Does not involve much labour."—Statesman, 23rd Oct., 1887.
"Tremendously popular in Oxford"—Pall Mall Gazette, 4th Feb. 1890. Prospectus Free. One pupil, Rs. 76; Ten pupils, Re. 19 each. Apply to F. Fisk-Williams, Esq: Calcutta; or to Prof. LOISETTE, 37, New Oxford Street London, England.

CLEARANCE SALE OF FURNITURE COVERINGS, AT REDUCED PRICES.
A FIRST CLASS SELECTION
of these Goods are now being offered at ORIGINAL COST.
JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL HOUSE FURNISHERS, AND PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS, 18, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

C. A. GRAVES,
DENTAL SURGEON,
(Formerly with the late E. M. Walton,)
May be consulted Daily.
MONDAY, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY, } Napier Hotel, Poona.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY, } Rampart Row, Bombay.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D.
L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.,
AURAL SURGEON, &c.,
Late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Ear Hospital and West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases, London,
CAN BE CONSULTED FOR
DISEASES OF THE EAR, NOSE AND THROAT, AND NERVOUS DISEASES,
From 3 to 5 p.m.
10, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
* AGENTS WANTED.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.
OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical appliances, as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such a Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and guaranteed.
Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1890.
Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.
THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890, contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.
While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.
The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF 400 BALES OF BENGAL COTTON.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 3rd inst., at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, in the Chunda Ramjee Jute Mill Godowns, by order of the Mofussil Company, Ld., and on account and risk of the undermentioned purchasers, the following lots of fine Bengal Cotton:—

200 bales of Bengal cotton marked	K K	on account and risk of Joharimull Moolchund.
200 bales of Bengal cotton marked	H M A	on account and risk of Vizbookundas Nagurdas.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
Bombay, 3rd July, 1890. Auctioneers.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 2.

REUTER and private telegrams report a decline of 3-16d. per oz. in Silver in London yesterday, at 47 9-16d.; and Rupee Securities were ½ per cent. lower in each denomination at £78 and £79⅞, respectively. Consols remained at 97; and Indian Sterling Loan at 107½, Braziers' Copper was £1 per ton lower, at £66; and Braziers' Yellow Metal declined ⅛, say to 6⅜. In Paris, French Rentes were ¼ per cent. down at 91; Exchange on London was a centime higher, at fcs. 25·17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm again last evening; Surats quiet; the Sales having been on the same scale as Monday's at 8,000 bales, including 600 Surats. The price of ready Mid.-Americans remained at 6 7-16d. and East Indian Cotton was unchanged in value; but American Arrivals were generally 1-32d. higher, July arrivals being quoted at 6·24d., and the new quotation (for November-December) being 5 13-16d. The day's Imports were 1,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

In New York, 12 cents was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands yesterday; but Futures for September were 3 points higher, at 10·89 cents, while for August they were 5 points lower at 11·72 cents. No Receipts at the U. S. Ports are advised.

The feeling in our local market was rather less dull to-day in sympathy with the firmer tone in Liverpool; but it was still very quiet, with hardly any enquiry, the purchases not having exceeded 500 bales, and consisting of Nugger, at Rs. 180; Dharwar, at Rs. 190; and Veraval, at Rs. 159-60 per candy, prices being quoted as before.

WHEAT.—A good enquiry has been felt in this market to-day for *Pessy*, and considerable transactions have been reported in a firm market. Dealers have taken advantage of the improved demand, and have put up the price of this description half an anna per cwt., but other kinds are unchanged in value. We now quote:—

White Pessy 91 per cent. Rs. 4-5-9 to 4-6-0 per cwt.
Do. 85 " " 4-4-9 to 4-5-0 "

SEEDS are steady in tone, but exporters are not much in the market, and only a moderate business has transpired, prices being unchanged for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,063 bales.
Wheat	8,010 cwt.
Linseed	1,738 "
Poppyseed	551 "
Groundnuts	2,715 "
Castor Seed	2,390 "

FREIGHTS are still dull. Business has been done for Liverpool and Antwerp, in Seeds and Wheat, for July-August shipment, at 14s. per ton. The Lycia (s) filled up for Antwerp, at 13s. 9d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 6 3-16d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 6 7-16d. for three months' sight Credits; but the market thereafter became firm and rates advanced 1-16d. to 3-32d. on the first quotations. Again, very little business has transpired either way. We quote:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 6 9-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6 ¼d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 6⅜d. "
Credits "	1s. 6 ¼d. "
Francs "	1·94½ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady throughout the day at 102 13-16 for Four per cents both for Money and Account, with buyers on each line at the rate, and at closing 102⅞ was quoted. 105¼ is still the nominal price for 4½ per cents.

SHARES have not been dealt in any considerable extent to-day, and we call the general market quiet but steady at previous rates; but a better feeling has been apparent with regard to Cotton Mill scrip, and we note an advance of Rs. 15 in Queen; of Rs. 12½ in Luckmidas; of Rs. 10 in Manockji Petit and Oriental, at our quotations.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Good Dhollera	4 11-16d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7½d.
8½ " "	6s. 10½d.
40s Mule Twist	9¾d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 6⅛ d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account.	97
3 per cent. French Rentes	91
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78
4½ per cent. "	79⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
Bar Silver	47 9-16d. per oz.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, JULY 2.

The Orient mail steamer Oroya, from Australia arrived.
The French mail steamer Irrawady, from China, arrived.
The French mail steamer Djemaah, from Aden, arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JULY 2.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Mails for Persian Gulf, except for Gwadur, Jask and Muscat, close at 9-20 on Thursday, the 3rd.
Cables Suez-Suakim and Suakim-Perim interrupted.
Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartoum (Porto Novo), on the west coast of Africa, are prohibited.
Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.
A steamer leaves Colombo for Mauritius at 4 p.m. on the 5th July.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 2nd July, 1890.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	2	12	4	3	2
Teheran	2	2	28	0	46
Suez	2	2	45	0	23

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 2nd July, 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	0	...	4
" Kurrachee	...	30	...	3
" Madras	1	31	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, JULY 1.

10 p.m.	79·5

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2.

6 a.m.	80·1
10 a.m.	82·4
2 p.m.	83·0
4 p.m.	81·2

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

WRIGHT—June 25, at Chester, England, the wife of W B Wright, Traffic Manager, Indian Midland Railway, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DEANE—June 26, at Bahraich, the wife of Surgeon W Deane, I M S, of a daughter. (prematurely.)
PRINGLE—June 20, at Badulipur, Assam, the wife of R B Pringle, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CUMMINGS—June 12, at Roorkee, of chronic diarrhœa, Captain William Cummings, Assistant Commissary, late of the P W D.
LESLIE—June 27, at Ranikhet, Lieut Clement Samuel Leslie, Army Commissariat Department, aged 51 years and 6 months.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1890.

IN the whole "Badminton Series" there is no volume that will be read with more interest in India than the new one, just half of which is devoted to lawn-tennis. For lawn-tennis is as distinctively the game of Anglo-India as cricket is of England. The immense popularity of lawn-tennis in this country is shown by the fact that the numberless gymkhanas at every station on the hills and in the plains are as a rule neither more nor less than tennis-grounds, and by the way in which they are crowded morning and evening by enthusiastic votaries of the game. So far as lawn-tennis diverts the energy of youth from the more manly sports of cricketing, riding, and shooting, its excessive popularity may be deplored from a Spartan point of view. But we are not all Spartans, and to set one's face against its attractions is to oppose the inevitable. And lawn-tennis, after all, is an evolution, the growth of older games. In the volume before us its origin is traced back to tennis proper, and that game of kings is in its turn historically connected with the game of ball that woke up Ulysses on the beach of Phaeacia; so that Miss L. Dod would appear to be the modern representative of Homer's Nausicaa. Without going so far back into the beginnings of history, it may be interesting to trace the successive developments of lawn-tennis from the time when it first took definite form and shape under the classical title of sphairistike. The game patented by Major Wingfield under this name chiefly differed from lawn-tennis, as now played, in having the ground narrower in the middle than at the extremities, and in the server serving from the middle of the ground at his side of the net instead of from the base line, and being required to serve the ball over, instead of within, the service line marked across the middle of the out-court. It will be noticed that Major Wingfield's rules about serving are practically the same as those that have always regulated serving in Badminton. Besides, in the early days of lawn-tennis, the scoring was the same as in Badminton. These facts seem to indicate that Badminton has at least as much claim to the parentage of lawn-tennis as tennis has. A consideration of the annals of the past supports this conclusion. Major Wingfield introduced sphairistike in 1874. Just a short time before that date Badminton had become popular in India, and was beginning to drive croquet out of the gymkhanas. Referring to our back numbers we find that in 1873 Badminton and croquet were played side by side in the Matheran Gymkhana, and, no doubt, in other gymkhanas all over India. What is more natural than to suppose that Anglo-Indians returning home about this time should have tried to introduce their favourite game of Badminton? But they found that the boisterous winds of Britain blew about the shuttle cocks, and saw below their feet good English turf. So the happy thought entered their heads that by lowering the net and substituting an India rubber ball for the feathered shuttle cock, they might alter Badminton into a game more suitable to a windy climate; and further improvements in scoring and other matters were afterwards introduced from a recognition of the likeness of the new game to tennis proper.

On these grounds we are inclined to flatter ourselves that lawn-tennis is to a large extent derivable from an Indian origin. For some time every lawn-tennis ground had its own rules. This embarrassing state of affairs was terminated in the beginning of 1875, in which year a code of rules was issued by the Tennis Committee of the Marylebone Cricket Club. By these rules the hour-glass-shaped court instituted by Major Wingfield was adopted; the nets were to be five feet high at the posts, and four feet at the centre; and the games were fifteen up. About the same time the practice of covering the balls with flannel was introduced. The Marylebone rules only remained in force for two years, during which a lively discussion was kept up about the height of the net, and other burning questions. In 1877 a Committee of the All England Croquet and Lawn-tennis Club promulgated new rules, which prescribed the adoption of tennis-scoring and fixed lawn-tennis substantially in the form that it still retains. Under these new rules the first lawn-tennis tournament for the Championship of England was held at Wimbledon in July 1877, and the silver challenge cup presented by the *Field* was carried off by Mr. Spencer Gore. From that time lawn-tennis has enjoyed a triumphant progress, not only in England, but over all the English-speaking world. Since 1881 the Single and Double Championship of America has been yearly contested, and so popular has the game become in America, that, as we learn from Mr. Sears' chapter on lawn-tennis in America, there is now "scarcely a private place in the country that has not its tennis set. All the large hotels at the various summer resorts have two or three clubs marked out, and every city and town has its tennis clubs. In one of the large parks in New York, over one hundred courts are laid out at the same time." It will be noticed in the above quotation, that the writer gives the name of tennis to what is strictly speaking lawn-tennis. The same usage is almost invariable in India, and is a linguistic proof of how completely lawn-tennis has overshadowed the older game from which it derives its name. Nor is its popularity limited to England, India, and America. "Wherever the English tongue is spoken, lawn-tennis has taken firm root. Boulogne, Brussels, Cannes, and Homburg are but specimens of the continental towns which have fallen victims to the prevailing infatuation. From Antigua and Melbourne, from Natal and Singapore, in India and China, in Pernambuco and Victoria, the results of matches are regularly reported."

Having thus traced lawn-tennis from its first feeble beginnings to its present pitch of prosperity, we may now turn from the historical to the didactic treatment of lawn-tennis. Of course, one of the main objects of every book in games is to teach its readers how to play well. But it is well nigh impossible to teach skill and success in an out-door game by printed instructions, even when supplemented by carefully executed diagrams. It is obvious that half an hour's practice in the open air, under the guidance of a proficient, will effect far more than the most careful study of the best directions that can be read in any book. However, all the assistance that can be given to the tennis-player in a printed form is given by Mr. Heathcote, and his hints will be found very useful, particularly in the case of any learners who have not the good fortune to know good players willing and able to correct their faults. Some difficult questions of an ethical character are brought into the discussion of the proper game to play in tennis by the fact that the fair sex join in the game. At first it seemed doubtful whether ladies were going to be welcomed to the new pastime. A correspondent wrote in 1876:—"I do not think any lady can or will ever be able to play the game, as it is very hard work for a man, and dress is such a drag." Others proposed to allow ladies special privileges such as they enjoy at archery meetings. But fortunately these objections were overruled; ladies were admitted to the game on the same terms as men, and the first ladies' championship was won at Oxford in 1879 by Miss M. Langrishe. The participation of ladies in lawn-tennis is one of the chief attractions of the game, but it leads to continually recurring questions of casuistry which are not very easy to answer. The lady being almost always the weaker member of a lawn-tennis partnership, the best way to win a double game is to pound unmercifully the lady on the other side of the net. But this seems distinctly the reverse of chivalrous. On the other hand, the player in mixed games cannot help seeing that if he is very chivalrous to the lady opposed to him, he may unfairly sacrifice the cause of his own partner, so that, like Desdemona before the potent grave and reverend signiors, he is distracted by a feeling of divided duty. Mr. Wilberforce, who contributes the chapter on the four-handed game, distinctly gives his verdict in favour of the less generous alternative. "The lady," he says, "being the weak point, the play should be directed at her, and advantage taken of all the respects in which she is inferior, from a lawn-tennis point of view, to a man." The similar question of the propriety of violent poaching in a mixed game is more easily settled, as the violent poacher is utterly selfish and gives no pleasure to anybody but himself. He hurts the feelings of his own partner and spoils her play, and at the same time excites the animosity of his opponent. So in this question, the gentleman can without hesitation follow the very simple rule of taking rather the larger share of the balls, so as to spare his partner unnecessary fatigue, but not covering so much of the court as to make the lady feel that she is an encumbrance rather than a help. But there are a considerable number of instances in which ladies are quite able to take care of themselves.

THE recent private and confidential appeal to the politicians of Madras to remember their pecuniary obligations to the Congress brought into view one of the weak points of the public life of India. For the incident does not stand alone. In Calcutta attention is being called to the copious tribute of homage which was paid many months ago to the memory of Mr. Robert Knight, and to the failure of the many admirers of that eminent journalist to pay to his memory any more enduring service. Whether anything more is necessary is a question that we do not care to enter into. Mr. Knight did his work, and did it well, and in the consciousness of that, we doubt not, he found his adequate reward. The question only arises, because some very distinct professions and promises have emanated from Mr. Knight's admirers on the other side of India which, we are told, have been entirely forgotten. We refer to the incident only because it by no means stands alone. A Calcutta native paper wants to know, for example, why no memorial of Lord Ripon has ever been raised in Bengal. The answer doubtless is because Bengal so vociferously applauded Lord Ripon that it had no homage left for him after he had gone. The Technical Institute in Bombay shows that political and public sympathy in Bombay does occasionally take an enduring and tangible form. But the reputation of Bombay is not quite faultless in this respect. Nearly six years have passed since an enthusiastic meeting in the Town Hall did justice—rhetorically—to the memory of Mr. Fawcett, and commemorated—rhetorically again—the immense services which he had rendered to India. Can any of our readers inform us of the precise state in 1890 of a subscription list that was started early in 1885 for establishing a Fawcett memorial in this city? Apart from the claims of the illustrious dead to the commemoration that is promised them, and from the propriety of keeping as good faith with them as with the living, it is well that the people of India should learn on the threshold of political life that a subscription list—especially when they themselves have initiated it—is a rather more serious thing than a speech, and that political opinions and preferences are worth just as much as the money with which they are backed. Yet how much would some of the movements of our time be worth if they were backed by that standard?

THE Resolution of the Government of Bombay on the working of the Abkari Department in 1888-89 is conspicuously brief, but after the four hundred pages which the Secretary of State hurled at Mr. W. S. Caine the other day this can scarcely be a matter of complaint. The Resolution, nevertheless, cannot as it stands be accepted as an adequate review of the Abkari history of a year which was fruitful in experiment and in change. It must be read in connection with a batch of enclosures in the celebrated despatch of the 4th February, in which the great breakdown of the percentage system in the Thana and Kolaba Districts was described, and the arrangements experimentally substituted for it were set forth. Upon these arrangements the Resolution is properly silent, inasmuch as they came into operation some months after the close of the year to which the report relates. Moreover, the future policy of the Department in other districts will largely depend upon the result of the experiments in Thana and Kolaba, and Government may for some time to come be properly reluctant to make large inductions upon the subject. The way is being prepared for the introduction of improved methods in both the Kanara and Rutnagherry districts, where orders have lately been issued for the abolition of the outstill system. The question as to what method shall be substituted for it is expected to be answered by the result of the experiment commenced a year ago in Thana and Kolaba. Meantime, one of the worst features in the old minimum guarantee system is once again brought to notice. In no fewer than four districts, Broach, Nassik, Khandeish, and Kaira, the contractors had to pay deficiencies on their guarantee—a fact whose significance ought by this time to be well understood. It is not satisfactory to learn that a new method of classifying receipts has been adopted in Bombay City and Thana District. To the two old classifications of "spirit" and "toddy" a third, "spirit and toddy," has been added, and some inquiring statistician will one of these days come to grief, as Mr. Caine did, in one of the pitfalls dug for lay minds by the ingenious inventors of new arrangements of figures.

AN announcement was made the other day by an up-country paper that the civil and criminal jurisdiction within the jaghirs belonging to the Salar Jung family had been taken away by the Minister, and that great dissatisfaction existed amongst the nobles in consequence of what was looked upon as "the degradation" of an honoured house. We are assured on the best authority that both statements are quite untrue. The officers of the jaghir retain all the powers of jurisdiction that they, or the officers of other jaghirs, have ever had, and the only order made by the Nizam's Government is that, pending the minority of the late Nawab's heir, appeals shall go to the High Court. No other arrangement than this could consistently have been made. The Managing Committee of the estate—if the truism may pass—is restricted in power to the management of the estate. Definite rules prescribing its functions were drawn up some months ago, and their substance was published in our columns at the time. They conferred no jurisdictional powers upon the Committee, and any exercise of appellate or other judicial functions on their part would be *ultra vires* and inconsistent with the object for which they were appointed. Those who have spoken of the dissatisfaction which the "degradation" of the family has evoked would find it difficult to suggest an alternative to the arrangement that has been now made. There has been no degradation, and there is no dissatisfaction.

A STATEMENT was laid on the table at yesterday's meeting of the Standing Committee, showing that the rainfall for the week ending the 29th June, on the Vehar Lake, was 1 inch 49 cents, making the total fall up to date 34in. 71 cents. Last year the rainfall up to date was 34in. 71 cents. The height of water at the commencement of the week was 16 feet 20 cents, and at the end of the week 16 feet 30 cents. Last year at the same time it was 14 feet 80 cents. On the Tulsi Lake the rainfall for the week was 2 inches 03 cents, and up to date for the year, 39 inches 88 cents, or 16 inches 58 cents more than at the same date last year. At the commencement of the week the height of the lake was 43 feet 59 cents and, at end of the week 43 feet 89 cents, or 7 feet higher than at the corresponding period last year.

IN the July number of *The Contemporary Review* appears a paper recounting in full the particulars of a journey to Lhasa, the capital of Tibet, made by the learned Indian Buddhist scholar Sarat Chandra Das. This narrative has been long suppressed it is said, on the representations of Mr. Colman Macaulay, who deprecated affording minute geographical information of this kind to possible political rivals in Central Asia.

THE annual return of British troops in the Bengal Presidency quartered in the hills shows that 14,099 have been sent this year to Himalayan stations. This is slightly below the number in 1888 and 1889, but at the outside there is not at present accommodation for more than 15,000. The bulk of the men belong of course to the infantry; over one-third of the total strength of 32,000 being absent from the plains during the hot weather.

AN application has been made by the United Kingdom Branch of the Countess of Dufferin Fund to the P. and O. and the British India Steam Navigation Companies, for a concession in the rates of passage of lady-doctors of the Association, proceeding in their vessels to and from India.

SINGAPORE has recently been doing honour to the King of Siam, who has been shown many things, but none that struck him more than the Ice Factory. The Queen, with her maids of honour, accompanied the royal party on its visit to the factory, and dipped the ladies' fingers cautiously into the freezing bath, while his Majesty was regaled with frozen champagne.

THERE is, the *Pioneer* believes, every intention to increase the above number of soldiers in the hills at an early date. Additional hutting accommodation has already been provided at some stations, and from the North-West Provinces next year more troops will go to Chakrata than is usually the case. The opening of the railway to Kalka, too, will justify the location of another regiment in the neighbourhood of Simla, if only a suitable site can be found for new quarters.

THE Punjab paper, which has made the hunting down of Mr. Warburton, the Umritsur Police Superintendent, its speciality, is good enough to point out that "the difference between an average Englishman at home and an average Englishman in India is that between *h——n* and *h——l*."

OWING to the want of autumn and winter rain the late rabi crop in the Delhi District fell off by 25 per cent., much to the distress of the agriculturists, particularly in the Ballabgarh tahsil, which has only about 200 acres of canal irrigation. The local authorities have, therefore, suspended the collection of Rs. 25,000 of the revenue. The present monsoon, too, has made a very feeble beginning, and unless heavy rain falls, we fear there will be no alternative but to remit a good portion of the revenue suspended, or to grant further suspensions.

THERE is trouble in Chumbiti, says the Lahore paper. The Tibetan Ponpo, incited by the Garphoon at Gartok, endeavoured to levy contributions upon the nomad tribes. These latter considered the tax exorbitant, so they revolted and the Ponpo has gone to Lhassa to obtain assistance against the rebels, and to complain against the Garphoon. The Spiti men say that in consequence of this disturbance there are very few ponies in Chumbiti just now.

RUMOURS, which require confirmation, from the Kashmir frontier, allege that a company of the Kashmir force has been attacked and destroyed by a force from Gilgit, and that a local Governor, who left his place for the purpose of inspecting the frontier, is believed to have been attacked and killed on the way. No tidings have as yet been received from him since he left.

OUTSIDE jail the Burman is popularly supposed to be rather indolent than otherwise; but Dr. Lethbridge, in his latest report on the administration of the Jail Department in Bengal, tells us that in prison, though he is a dangerous customer to deal with on account of his instability of character, his impulsive nature, and his great impatience of restraint, his capacity for work is superior to that of other native convicts. These two characteristics together—the Burmans' impatience of restraint, which renders it unsafe to have a large proportion of them as overseers and convict warders, and their undoubted capacity—have led the jail authorities to suggest a ticket-of-leave scheme for their special behoof, and the proposals on this subject are now before the Government of India.

A RANGE of glass cases has lately been erected against the wall of the great hall of the Museum of Practical Geology in Jermyn-street, wherein is conveniently displayed a large collection of stones employed in building. Nearly three hundred six-inch cubes of various kinds of limestone, dolomite, and sandstone are included in the display. Besides these a series of British marbles, &c., has been mounted on the wall above the new cases, and two large marble table tops, inlaid with upwards of 2,000 specimens of polished marbles and other ornamental stones—many of which were collected years ago by Professor Corsi among the ancient monuments of Rome—have been recently mounted on wooden tables, and placed in the hall under favourable conditions for study.

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

LONDON, JULY 1.

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught is gazetted a Military Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

THE BANQUET TO LORD REAY.

THE DUKES OF CLARENCE AND CONNAUGHT TO ATTEND.

The banquet to be given by the Northbrook Club to Lord Reay takes place to-morrow.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Clarence and Avondale and the Duke of Connaught, the Marquis of Lorne, Lord Kimberley, Sir M. E. Grant Duff, Sir John Gorst, Sir G. O. Trevelyan, the Right Hon. H. C. E. Childers, Mr. J. Bryce, M.P., and two hundred other notable gentlemen have accepted invitations to be present.

THE CHARGES AGAINST INDIAN MISSIONARIES.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARIES ABSOLVED.

At a meeting of the Wesleyan Foreign Missionary Society to-night, it was announced that the Committee of Inquiry had absolved the missionaries in India of the charges brought against them by the *Methodist Times*, and regretted that those charges had ever been made.

PAYMENT IN INDIAN CURRENCY.

The question of the payment of Wesleyan missionaries in Indian currency has been reserved by the Committee for special consideration at an early date.

THE UNCOVENANTED INQUIRY.

OPENING SITTING.

LONDON, JULY 2.

Sir John Gorst presided at the first meeting of the Uncovenanted Committee which adjourned till Tuesday after six witnesses on leave from India who pay their own expenses had given evidence.

THE ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

BERLIN, JULY 1.

General Caprivi, the Chancellor; Dr. Krauel, of the German Foreign Office; Sir Edwin Malet, British Ambassador; and Sir Percy Anderson, of the British Foreign Office, have to-day affixed their signatures to the draft of the Anglo-German agreement concerning Africa.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ABANDONMENT OF THE TITHES BILL.

LONDON, JULY 2.

At a meeting of the Cabinet held yesterday the Government resolved to abandon the Tithes Bill.

THE GASMEN ON STRIKE AGAIN.

The gasmen at Leeds having struck, the City last night was in darkness, and disturbances took place.

Troops were called out and patrolled the streets.

A few conflicts occurred between them and the people, in which some of the latter were injured.

THE ORDER OF THE BATH.

The Duke of Connaught and the Japanese Prince Komaton have been appointed Knights Grand Cross of the Bath.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, JULY 1.

The Conference Committee on the Silver Bill assembles to-morrow, Wednesday.

THE NIZAM'S ESCORT INCIDENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JULY 2.

The special commission for the trial of the accused sowar of the Nizam's escort continued its proceedings yesterday and to-day. The examination and cross-examination of the three officers has been concluded. The result is that under the searching cross-examination by Mr. Inverarity of the story, as originally told, was shown to be exaggerated, and that even the statements in Lieutenant Gallie's letter to the General went considerably beyond the facts proved in evidence. The story that a trooper galloped out from the Nizam's escort and deliberately charged them while trying to make way, and that he delivered a cut which struck the hood of the tonga is entirely without foundation. They saw the trooper first about 100 yards away, and until after the collision they did not see the rest of the escort at all, much less the Nizam's *cortege* which was behind. It came out in evidence that the statement in the *Pioneer* that Mr. Holmes entirely corroborates the story of Lieutenant Gallie was telegraphed by Mr. Rudra, the native barrister for the prosecution, that Mr. Holmes never authorized anybody to say so, and that it was in fact untrue.

THE MADRAS RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 2.

The first entries for the next Madras Races closed yesterday. The total number of entries is about thirty less than last year, but as Mr. Farmer has not entered any horses yet, and he entered 58 last year, the present entries are regarded as really better than usual. They are more evenly distributed. Steeplechases have filled better than hitherto. Although races are under the Calcutta rules' not one horse from Bengal is entered. Most of the owners have expressed a strong desire that Madras should run under Western India rules.

CHANGES ON THE DEPARTURE OF THE HON. MR. STOKES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 2.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stokes has left by the s. s. Manora. Mr. Clogstoun acts for the Hon'ble Mr. Grose; Mr. Crole for Mr. Clogstoun. Mr. Grigg succeeds Mr. Hannyngton as Resident at Travancore and Cochin, Dr. Duncan taking Mr. Grigg's place as Director of Public Instruction.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee was held in the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon, Captain Sir Henry Morland presided, and the others present were:—Colonel Merewether; Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee; the Hon. Javerilal U. Yajnik; Messrs. E. B. Carroll, A. M. Dharamsi, Fazulbhoy Visram, M. N. Banaji, Harkissondass Narotumdas, and M. B. Bharbhaya.

PROPOSED NEW MARKET AT COLABA.

A report from the Commissioner was read on the subject of a site for market at Colaba. In this report it was stated that the site selected for the market at Colaba was sufficiently large for the purpose, but it seemed to him to be improbable that the land (1,666 square yards) could be acquired for less than Rs. 57,000, while the loan sanctioned for the whole work, land, and building together, amounted only to Rs. 50,300. It was true that the Acting Executive Engineer estimated the land as worth, all told, Rs. 27,803, but the experience of the Bhuleshwar market extension had made him—the Commissioner—very suspicious of official estimates as to the value of land. His own view was that rather than pay such enormous sums as seemed likely to be required, Colaba must for the present be left without a market. At all events, he was not prepared at present to recommend the expenditure of about three-fourths of a lakh upon the project, especially in view of the fact that a very heavy expenditure was impending in the very same matter for the purchase and construction of a steam fire-engine station.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusji said, although the Commissioner considered the price too high, he believed the owner of the land paid much more for it twenty-five years ago than they offered him for it now. They knew how the price of land went up year by year, and if they allowed this chance to slip by, imagining they would get land cheaper in the future, they were making a great mistake. If a market were to be constructed at Colaba at all they should not lose this opportunity. If the Commissioner considered it an exorbitant price—

The Municipal Commissioner said it was for them to consider whether it was an exorbitant price or not.

Mr. M. B. Bharbhaya thought it should be left to the Corporation to say whether they should have a market at that place, and whether ground should not be obtained at a lower price.

The Commissioner said the market was certainly very desirable.

Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik was of opinion that the Commissioner would be glad to make the necessary inquiries to find out whether they could not get it at a lower rate. The Colaba Land Company were owners of a very large tract of land in that portion of Bombay, and he believed it could be got from them for Rs. 20,000.

Mr. M. N. Bharbhaya thought the Commissioner should see the Colaba Land Company, and if there was any land available to ascertain at what rate it could be got.

The Municipal Commissioner said he could do so; but they had tried and tried again and again. They had tried for years and they could not get land cheaper.

The matter was then remitted back to the Commissioner to endeavour to find out another site at a cheaper rate.

RECLAIMING OF MARSHY LAND.

A letter was read from the Commissioner asking sanction to notices being served on several owners of land requiring them to fill up to road level the piece of land owned by them and situated between DeLisle, Elphinstone, and Carroll Roads, owing to its being a low lying and marshy tract.

The necessary sanction was given.

This was all the business of importance, and the Committee adjourned.

MONSOON MUD SPORTS.

THE monsoon mud sports, which will be held as formerly every week during the season, weather permitting, were resumed yesterday afternoon. The weather was not all that could be desired, but notwithstanding that, there were a good number of entries and a fair turn-out of spectators. The sports proved very enjoyable, and some exciting contests were witnessed. The following are the results:—

TENT-PEGGING.
(21 entries.)
1st, E. L. Barton, 10 points.
2nd, Dr. Boyd, 7 ,,
3rd, Capt Jellet, 6 ,,

SPIRAL RACE
(9 entries.)
1st, E. L. Barton.
2nd, E. E. Steel.
3rd, J. Bateson.

SADDLE, CHEROOT, AND UMBRELLA RACE.
(10 entries.)
1st, E. E. Steel.
2nd, G. E. Schofield.
3rd, C. H. Ross.

TIME RACE.
(11 entries.)
1st, L. B Ker, 3 seconds over time.
2nd, J Bateson 5 ,, ,,
3rd, F. C. Allen 15 ,, ,,

THE BHOWNUGGER DEFAMATION CASE.

COMMITTAL OF THE ACCUSED.

THE case in which Dr. Burjorjee Byramjee charges Brahmachari Madhavnand Sadanand, Babaji Pinglay, Krishnajee Bullel, and Chagan Sunderjee with defamation came on for hearing before Mr. Cooper, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday. Mr. Hormusji Chichgar appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Balkrishna appeared for Dr. Bullel; and the other accused were undefended.

Accused No. 1 was asked if he wished to make any statement. He said he would reserve his statement for the Sessions Court. Accused No. 2 said he had no statement to make; he had already apologised. Accused No. 3 reserved his defence for the Sessions Court.

The accused Chagan Sunderjee, on being asked if he had anything to say, made a long and rambling statement, in the course of which he repeated a number of the allegations made in the incriminated publication.

Mr. Balkrishna addressed the Court on behalf of Dr. Bullel, and sought to show that his client had nothing to do with the writing of the libellous articles in the *Bhownugger Exposure Gazette*.

His Worship then committed all the accused to take their trial at the Sessions.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN SPARLING returns to Rawalpindi from leave to-day, and assumes his duties as Chief Commissariat Officer there.

COLONEL SIR W. S. SETON, Bart., Staff Corps, Assistant Adjutant-General, Deesa District, will complete his tenure of service in the appointment, on the 19th July. He proceeds home, having obtained permission to reside out of India.

CAPTAIN H. MELVILLE, Bombay Staff Corps, Ordnance and Army Clothing Examiner, Madras, has been ordered to Rangoon; and Captain G. W. S. Fryer, Bombay Staff Corps, Examiner, Ordnance and Army Clothing Accounts, Bombay, has been transferred to Madras.

AN appeal has been lodged on behalf of the winner of the Bombay Volunteer Provincial silver medal against the award of the Bombay Presidency Volunteer silver medal to Sergeant D. Clabby, Poona Volunteers, who, it is alleged, was allowed to fire at the 500 and 600 yards before firing at the 300 yards, as he arrived late on the range on the morning fixed for the firing, this being contrary to the conditions under which the firing should take place. The papers have been sent to Army Head-quarters for decision.

A LIST of batteries serving in the Bengal Presidency, arranged in order of merit in shooting, has been published. The Commander-in-Chief observes that a large majority of the batteries have made a marked advance in shooting, as evidenced by the results of the competitive practice; and in other respects the practice shows great improvement over last year; but much remains to be done befor the "laying" can be considered regular, or shooting up to the power of the various guns can be said to be attained. The 6th Battery Western Division heads the list with a figure of merit of ·627, and wins the Commander-in-Chief's prize. The 2nd Battery of the same division comes next with ·620, then the 20th Southern (·603), 3rd Mountain (·565), and 65th Field Battery (·559). The C Battery R. H. A. shooting with the new 12-pr. breech-loader had a figure of merit of ·494.

THE BALACLAVA HEROES FUND.

Already acknowledged	Rs.	130
Mr Laughton	,,	20
Mr Bulkley	,,	10
Mr. A. H. Oldham	,,	10

THE PROPOSED TAXATION ON YARN IN CHINA.

A BOMBAY firm have favoured us with the following translated extract from a letter received from a Hongkong correspondent this week:—

From the 7th June the Canton Government has, in addition to the customs and lekin duty formerly levied, imposed another lekin, amounting to about 3·45 dollars per bale of yarn, and 2·35 dollars per bale of cotton, which has entirely hampered trade. There is a new Viceroy, Chan Toong, at Canton. Some of his officials, in order to fill their own pockets, have by misrepresentations persuaded him to grant the right of farming the increased lekin to two or three individuals of little consequence, for six years, at 1,50,000 dollars a year. This has caused a useless burden to fall upon trade and the population in general, for it is an act of tyranny which does not benefit the Chinese Government. Alarmed at this new impost, the Chinese merchants of Hongkong and of the interior have determined to oppose this measure, and seek to obtain the assistance of the Hongkong Government through the good services of the foreign merchants here. As foreign merchants are greatly interested in this trade, if they join the Chinese in their protest it might lead to good results. In order to bring pressure upon the Canton Government to do away with this increased tax, the Chinese here are not exporting either yarn or cotton to any province of Canton, and consequently no sales, except those strictly required for other districts, are effected.

The *Hongkong Daily Press* of the 12th June has the following on the subject:—

The trade in yarn has come to a standstill in consequence of the threatened increase of taxation. From a paragraph in the *Kwang-pao* of Tuesday we learn that a petition has been received by the Viceroy from certain merchants—[the initiative of course came from the other side]—asking that they may be allowed to levy a tax on cotton and cotton yarn, for which privilege they offer an annual payment of $170,000. The petition has been referred to the Board of Reorganisation, who are instructed to consult with the Treasury Commissioner and report on it and on other petitions of a similar purport which are said to have been received.

Another paragraph in the same paper states that a petition of the same kind has been presented with respect to piece-goods, the petitioners offering $80,000 a year for the privilege. It is proposed that the conditions should be the same as in the case of the Coast Defence Fund, and the petitioners ask to be allowed to establish stations at the various ports. This petition also has been referred to the Board of Reorganisation.

The proposed increase in the taxation on cotton and yarn amount to about Tls. 1·50 and Tls. 2·25 per bale respectively. The rumour of the intended increase promoted deliveries in the early part of the week, but now the trade has come to a standstill. Some of the Canton and Fatshan traders have come down to Hongkong to consult with the local dealers and a meeting has been held, at which it was resolved to suspend business, pending the withdrawal of the increase in the taxation, and to fight the question out to the end. They have laid the matter before the Registrar-General, by whom they were advised to send in a petition to the Government; and we understand a petition is accordingly being prepared and will be presented in the course of a day or two.

It seems that the Chinese Government have also been endeavouring to levy an extra lekin upon opium, but that the energetic remonstrances of the British Minister at Pekin, who was moved to action by the Hongkong Government, have led to the attempt being abandoned, and the Hongkong paper thiuks that the Chinese authorities might be moved also to abandon the idea of levying an extra duty on yarn.

THE ALLEGED OUTRAGE ON BRITISH OFFICERS.

A SPECIAL court-consisting of General Campbell, Judge of the Suburban Court (President), Mr. A. J. Dunlop, Inspector-General of his Highness the Nizam's Revenue, and Captian Beauclerk, Secretary to the Committee of Management of the Salar Jung Estates, assembled at the Suburban's Judge's Court, Chudderghaut, on Monday to try the case in which a trooper of his Highness the Nizam's African Cavalry Guards, named Mahomed bin Maboorak, a young man, aged apparently about seventeen, is alleged to have attacked three British officers, *viz.*, Lieutenant Gallie, 7th Madras Infantry, Lieutenant Brookshank, 19th (P. W. O.) Yorkshire Regiment, and Lieutenant Holmes, 4th Madras Pioneers, on the Bund Road on the 15th ultimo. Mr. A. C. Rudra, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. H. Fitzpatrick, pleader, appeared to prosecute on behalf of the officers; and Mr. Ramachandra Pillay, defended the accused. The court was crowded with Europeans and natives, among the former being Lieutenant-Colonel Prideaux, Deputy Judge-Advocate-General.

On the sitting of the court, the President enquired from the prosecuting counsel whether it was intended that all the three officers should appear as complainants in the case. Mr. Rudra, on consulting, his clients, replied that it would be as well if only one of them, *viz.*, Lieutenant Gallie, appeared as complainant.

Mr. Ramchandra Pillay rose and asked that the case may be adjourned, as counsel (Mr. Inverarity) was expected from Bombay yesterday (Monday) evening to defend the accused.

Mr. Rudra urged that the case be proceeded with, and in support of the request put in a letter from Major Riddell, D. A. A. G. for Musketry, in which it was stated that as the three officers were undergoing a course of musketry at Secunderabad, it would be inconvenient to them if the case were put off.

The President: We must adjourn under the circumstances. It would, of course, be better if the accused were represented by counsel in order that he might be properly defended.

Mr. Rudra: But the adjournment would be made for the benefit of the accused and not for the officers. However, I have no objection to the adjournment, but I would ask that the case be commenced at 2 o'clock to-morrow (Tuesday). It is only for to-morrow that I ask that the hearing of the case be delayed till 2 o'clock.

The President: After to-morrow, then it wouldn't be necessary for the officers to attend court.

Mr. Rudra: Yes, after their examination-in-chief and cross-examination is finished, I do not think there would be any necessity for them to attend.

The President to Mr. Rudra: You stated in your letter to the court that you proposed to call a number of witnesses, but you have not mentioned their names. Could you give them to us?

Mr. Rudra: As far as I know, the witnesses to be called are Mr. Gilbert and his tongawalla, the troopers who formed the escort, including the mounted police, and the three coachmen who drove the three carriages forming the cortege; all the gentlemen of H. H. the Nizam's staff, and attendants who were in the second carriage, as they must have seen the accident,—in fact, everybody who accompanied his Highness on that particular evening, including the coachman of the third carriage and two or three others—one of them is Mr. Abid, but I have not been able to get the names of the others yet.

The President: These witnesses will not be called till Wednesday?

Mr. Rudra; No, not till Wednesday.

Mr. Dunlop: Have you got a plan of the ground where the occurrence took place?

Mr. Rudra: Yes, Sir, but it's only a rough one.

The President: We are getting a plan made by the P. W. Secretary, and we should like you and the accused to mark the spot down on it. Could someone meet us sometime to-morrow to point out the spot and mark it on the plan?

Mr. Rudra: The best plan would be to have the spot pointed out by Lieutenant Gallie and the accused separately, for if Lieutenant Gallie points out the spot in the presence of the accused it might prejudice the prosecution.

After some further discussion regarding the pointing out of the spot where the attack is alleged to have been made, the court adjourned till 2 o'clock on Tuesday.—*Deccan Times.*

THE GYMKHANA TRIAL FOURS.

THERE will be practice for the Gymkhana "Trial Fours" at Mahim this afternoon at 5-30. Members should go out by the train leaving Church Gate Station at five minutes to 5 (Bombay time).

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered..	31	29	32	11	36	77	24	62
July 1, Tuesday			...		...		0	78
July 2, Wednesday	0	26	0	14	...			
Total...	31	29	32	37	36	91	25	40
Total of corresponding date last year	18	15	22	37	19	28	20	58
Do. in 1888	13	55	20	94	22	23	18	43

Rainfall at Byculla, Fort, and the Esplanade registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT AT NIAGARA.

THE *New York World* publishes the following account of the visit of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught to the Niagara on May 31:—

Niagara Falls, N. Y., May 31.—Shortly after 12 o'clock to-day Prince Arthur, the Duke of Connaught, looked for the second time in his life upon the great falls of Niagara. The royal tourists and party arrived at Clifton from Toronto at 12-05, having made the trip in Sir George Stephens's private car. The depot, which had been handsomely decorated with flags, was crowded, and Chief of Police Thomas Young found some difficulty in piloting the distinguished visitor from the car to the carriage waiting outside. The party was quickly driven along the river-bank to the Clifton House, where they were registered as H. R. H. the Duke and the Duchess of Connaught. Sir J. MNeil, K. C, Col. and Mrs. Covage (Cavaye) and Dr. Kilckelly. The rooms assigned to the party had been arranged especially, and were handsomely decorated with flowers. The windows opened out upon a broad balcony, and were almost directly in front of the American Falls, while they commanded excellent views of the Horse-Shoe Falls, the State reservation, Queen Victoria Park and a long stretch of the upper river.

THE DUCHESS IS CHARMED.

The Duchess went into raptures over the views and could hardly be prevailed upon to leave the windows long enough to partake of a light lunch, and only then when told that her drawing-room window furnished the same view. The Duke looked upon the view more as a matter of fact, having thoroughly studied the Falls during his former visit in his younger days. He was overheard to express general satisfaction and pleasure that so much land had been taken by the Government, and the many unsightly buildings removed. After a light lunch the party announced that as a slight change in their plans would make it necessary for them to leave for Montreal to-morrow afternoon. Buffalo would be visited that afternoon as the Duchess was very anxious to see an American city.

While the party was waiting the arrival of the carriages to convey them to the depot on the American side they stood upon the lower veranda, thus giving the guests of the hotel and the crowd that had gathered around the opportunity to gaze upon royalty. The Duchess seemed the most unconscious of them all and was apparently enjoying some pleasant conversation with Sir John McNeil.

The Duchess is about medium height, rather slight of build, with a face which, while pleasant, is not one that would attract particular attention. She was dressed in a walking skirt of black and white check bound in plaid, with short basque waist to match, and black velvet vest buttoned very high in the neck. A very narrow brimmed high-crown hat was surmounted with a white wing, and the upper portion of her face was covered with a light lace veil. On her left arm she carried a short drab-colored jacket, and her hands were covered with light undressed kids.

As the Duke made his appearance his resemblance to the Prince of Wales could be easily seen. He is not as heavily built, however, and wears a mustache. He was dressed in a business suit of gray and wore a brown soft felt hat. The party left the hotel shortly after 2 o'clock, crossed the upper suspension bridge, and took a regular train on the New York Central for Buffalo where the afternoon will be spent driving around the city. They will return at 7 o'clock for dinner, after which the party will take a moonlight view of Niagara. To-morrow will be spent in sightseeing, and towards evening the party will start enroute for England direct for Montreal, where they have two engagements for Monday evening. On Tuesday they start for Sir George Stephens's fishing ground and spend a day or two in salmon fishing.

In 1870 the Duke, having just at that time come of age, visited this country with the late Lord Elphinstone and the late Lord Lisgar and spent a week at the Clifton House. During his stay a party was given in his honor, and the Duke opened the ball with Miss Florence Bush, now Mrs. H. D. Robinson, of New York. Chief of Police Young, who is now looking after the party, was at that time detailed by the Government to accompany the Duke while he was in this section. During the two hours the party was at the Clifton the Duke told them much of his early visit at Niagara, the incident of which seemed fresh in his memory.

The Montreal correspondent of the same paper reports the arrival of their Royal Highnesses at that city and also enters in a description of the Duchess, which does not quite agree with that of his colleague at Niagara:—

The Duchess is the favorite daughter of the famous "Red Prince" Frederick Charles of Prussia, hero of the Franco-Prussian war, and uncle of the present Emperor of Germany. She was born in 1860 and in 1879 married Prince Arthur. She is not exactly pretty, being somewhat of the German type, but is extremely clever and a brilliant conversationalist. His Royal Highness will be accompanied by Col. and Mrs. Cavage, Sir John McNeill, K.C.B., V.C., and Dr. Kilkelly, Physician in Ordinary to his Royal Highness. Two lady-maids, two valets and an Indian servant, who is faithfully attached to the Prince, will be in attendance.

After their arrival the royal party will drive directly to Sir George Stephens's magnificent residence on Drummond street.

Sir George Stephen is one of Montreal's most prominent citizens and a railway magnate of eminence and influence. On Monday afternoon the Duke and Duchess will drive up to Mount Royal Park, from which a view of the St. Lawrence River can be had, with the Victoria Bridge in the distance, and will proceed to drive through the city.

On Tuesday the royal visitors will receive an address at the City Hall and run the Lachine Rapids in a steamer finely equipped and provided by the city of Montreal. Lady Stephen will give on Tuesday evening a grand reception to which all the elite of Montreal society are invited.

On Wednesday the illustrious visitors will go in a "special" car provided by the Canadian Pacific to Ottawa, where they will lunch with Sir John Macdonald and Lady Macdonald, the Governor-General, Lord Stanley, and his establishment, being at Quebec. They will return to Montreal at 7 in the evening and go to a dinner party at the residence of Sir Donald Smith, the President of the Bank of Montreal.

There will be twenty-eight guests at this dinner party, and at 10 o'clock it will be followed by a grand reception given in the spacious picture gallery.

On Thursday morning the Duke and Duchess will drive again, and after luncheon will leave in a special for Sir George Stephens's salmon fishing lodge on the Metrapedia River. They will stay at the lodge, until the 10th of June, when they will go to Quebec, remaining one night at the old historic citadel of that town. They will embark on an Allan steamer on the 12th of June, thus completing the circuit of the globe.

"CAPTAIN" RADHA KISHEN UNVEILED.

WE hear that a very clever attempt was made a few days ago to entice a popular young lady residing in Chudderghaut, whose identity we need not disclose at present, into the city with motives which, from the facts in our possession, do not appear to have been quite honourable. This attempt was made by a person by the name of Radha Kishen, who gave himself out to be a captain in His Highness the Nizam's army, and who also represented that he was the confidental friend of a certain nawab of considerable wealth, who he stated had asked him to enquire from the lady in question whether she was willing to teach his (the Nawab's) daughter on a monthly salary of Rs. 200 or more. From enquiries subsequently made by the friends of the lady, it was discovered that Radha Kishen was neither a captain in His Highness's army, nor the confidental friend of the Nawab, and what is more, that the Nawab did not even require a teacher for his daughters. These discoveries naturally aroused the suspicions of the lady, and when therefore "the captain" called to see her on Friday last, according to a previous arrangement, she, acting on the advice of Nawab Akbar Jung, the Khotwal, had secreted in a side room of her house, a police officer and her legal adviser, who heard all the conversation that passed between herself and "the captain." At this interview, "the captain" repeated all his former statements and inducements, and having made an arrangement to take the lady to the city to visit the Nawab, on the evening of the Monday following, was about to leave when the police officer suddenly came out and confronted the man, and addressing him by name told him that all he had been saying to the lady was false, and directed him (Radha Kishen) to accompany him to Nawab Akbar Jung. On saying this, the police officer went inside to get his hat, when (or rather "Captain") Radha Kisen seized the opportunity, and mounting his horse, which was in the compound, rode away for dear life. The man, however, is well known to the police, and cannot possibly escape them. The matter has now been reported to Government, and we are sure that it will recieve the attention which it deserves. We may add that Radha Kishen is a smooth-faced, gentlemanly-looking man, of doubtful age, and this is not his first effort in this direction.—*Deccan Times.*

TIGERS ON THE INCREASE.

AN "Aged Junior" in the Forest Department, writing to the *Indian Forester*, gives a rather alarming account of the increase of tigers throughout the country:—

The influence of fire conservancy on large game, their number, and habits must be considerable. We have enormous areas protected from fire which were formerly burnt over every year. This means there is cover and water at all seasons where formerly both were scarce, and it also means considerable change in diet of graminivorous animals; leaves and fruits must largely take the place of grass, for it is a slow and laborious occupation extracting the new shoots from the mass of unpalatable dry vegetation. The effect of this on deer of all kinds is most marked, and has certainly altered their habits as to locality, and I believe, too, to a certain extent, their colour and growth of horn; but this is a subject which requires much research before anything definite can be said. The number of deer has not, I think, increased to any marked extent; but the number of tigers has most decidedly; while the number of cattle killed has probably diminished. From this I conclude that tigers profit by protection as well as deer, that they prevent deer from increasing too rapidly, and that as long as there is game available they do not care to kill domestic animals. Of course, I can only note my observations over a comparatively limited area, but if others will do the same, we will arrive at some idea of how we are affecting the natural history of the country while improving the forest growth.

As above remarked, tigers have increased; and this is not extraordinary. Even if a fire-protected forest were opened to shooting in the hot weather, it would be useless to look for a tiger in it; one place is as good as another where all is high grass and forest, and therefore few tigers get killed. I have no hesitation in saying that, at the outside, not more than three per cent. of tigers in this division are shot every year. The increase in number is the difference between that and the percentage of births after deducting the deaths from natural causes, that is, if tigers ever die in their beds, which I doubt. The next fact worthy of note is that tigers are more frequently met with accidentally than formerly, and this not only because they are more numerous, but because they avoid man less, and because by preference they frequent roads and fire lines which men also use for choice. The tiger has good reason for this: he avoids the dew and the labour and noise of crushing through the grass, while he has more chance of meeting deer which graze greedily on the new grass in such places. But these accidental meetings with man are not, as a rule, dangerous for the tiger. Then, again, as to locality. The tiger follows the game, and if the deer have altered their habits through stress of fire conservancy, so must he. In point of fact, in the winter months, when grass is heavy and uneatable, the deer retire to those places where the grass is lowest and other food is offered. This especially applies to the spotted deer in these provinces. The stags, being in velvet in this season, would rather not run the risk of injury in long grass, and may then be found at elevations up to 3,000 feet, where the grass is thin and short. There, too, the tiger and his marks are most frequently found at that season. As the new grass springs up and parts of the forest are burnt or cleared, the deer descend and their parasite with them. Ultimately in the hottest weather he will be found in those shady water-courses at the foot of the hills rarely outside the forest in heavy grass.

How different is this existence to what it was before the forest were closed and protected. Then, the jungle fires, commencing early in the year, gradually restricted the tiger's shelter, till the commencement of summer found him with no retreat but a little grass and a puddle of water; his presence known to the inhabitants for miles around, compelled by hunger to feed on cattle, unable to catch the game in the burnt-up forest. And some scorching midday in May he was rudely awakened to face a line of elephants and batteries of the most scientific weapons, and there died like a hero or a cur according to his breed and disposition.

Personally I do not yearn for tigers: they are often disagreeable when alive, and invariably so when dead; but in the division I have the honour to administer, there is much fire conservancy and many tigers. Both increase annually; and the latter to that extent that I have lately had a military detachment to kill a man-eater, and my Conservator has desired me to draw up a light working plan for the suppression of dangerous carnivora—a sort of thinning by departmental agency, I presume.

Thus, though glad—I may say eager—to avoid the brutes, yet I am, through the workings of fate, continually meeting them. Such a chance of rencontre was the cause of the death of my last tiger, and this I propose to relate merely because it shows the objectionable fearlessness and contempt evinced by a tiger for a forest officer. Coming home one evening, seated on a pad elephant, I took a short cut through a thicket of khair and creepers, when my elephant shied at some animal I could not distinguish. Thinking it might be a deer or a pig, I proceeded on my way, when after a short distance the elephant again shied, and looking down I beheld my last tiger at a distance of about 15 feet in the conventional attitude for a spring. I will spare you a description of his flashing eye and lashing tail. Suffice it to say that I felt in a hurry to get in the first blow, and did so by planting a bullet in his throat. Then extricating myself from the embraces of khair and creeper, I returned home, leaving the tiger to die alone. Next morning I found him 20 yards away.

It seems probable that after a few more years of successful fire protection, tigers will not only permit the Forest Officer to approach, but even systematically follow him with evil intent; and when these days arrive, stagnation in promotion will cease, there will be no more fourth-grade deputies of 17 years' service, and even the post of instructor at the school will be eagero sought after! In these circumstances, I shall probably not advocate heavy fellings in my tiger working plan, nor will it be well to advertise my division as a paradise for tiger-slayers.—*Englishman.*

NOTES FROM GOA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, JUNE 30.

THE serious inconvenience experienced by the Mahomedan and Hindu residents in Panjim, owing to the absence of proper places for the disposal of their dead, is to be removed at an early date. The Lisbon Government have sanctioned the construction of a cemetery and crematory for their use on land formerly occupied by Fort Gaspar Dias. The work has been entrusted to the Municipal Corporation of Ilhas.

Ministerial sanction has also been received for carrying out a scheme of water-supply to Panjim. The water will be collected in Bainguinim, and conveyed to Panjim by means of pipes. There are no engineering difficulties in the way.

A committee composed of Major L. Carneiro, Captain J. L. Alves, and Mr. A. A. de Macedo Pinto, has been appointed to submit a plan for resuscitating the military factory, in which, besides the establishment of sawing and carpentry branches, other material may be manufactured. The gunpowder factory was lately abolished, and the site was sold by auction to a Mahomedan contractor. Soon after overtures were made to the purchaser with a view to recover the possession of the land.

His Grace the Patriarch Archbishop of Goa has recovered from his attack of influenza, and is progressing favourably towards recovery.

PARSEE GYMKHANA CRICKET.

PROGRAMME FOR 1890.

July 5 Gymkhana vs. Elphinstone College C. C.
13 Gymkhana vs. Islam C. C.
20 Gymkhana vs. Bombay C. C.
27 Gymkhana vs. Medical College.
31 Gymkhana vs. Ralli Bros. C. C.*
Aug 10 Gymkhana vs. Proprietory C. C.
17 Gymkhana vs. Young Zoroastrian C. C.
23 Gymkhana vs. Colaba Garrison.
31 Gymkhana vs. City of Bombay C. C.
Sept. 6 Gymkhana vs. Y. M. C. A. C. C.
14 Gymkhana vs. John Bright C. C.
21 Gymkhana vs. Hindu C. C.
28 Gymkhana vs. Liberal C. C.

* Cocoanut Holiday.

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

THE following is a return of rainfall as registered at 6 a.m. on Monday, the 30th June, 1890:—

	Ghadeobi		Songad.		Dhola.		Chuda.		Chital.		Jetpur.	
	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	In.	ct.
Previously reported	4	12	3	53	5	52	2	75	5	25	3	54
Rainfall on 30th June	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Total up to date	4	28	3	53	5	52	2	75	5	25	3	57

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

THE usual general meeting of the above Society was held at the Society's rooms, 6, Apollo Street, on Wednesday, 25th instant. Mr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, the vice-president, presided. The following paper was read by Mr. H. A. Acworth, Bombay C.S.:—

THE MARATHI BALLAD WRITTEN ON THE SUTTEE OF RAMABAI, WIDOW OF MADHAVRAO PESHWA.

The ballad poetry of the Marathas can hardly be classed as literature. Until quite recently no attempt has been made to produce Marathi ballads in print, or even to record them in writing. We all know Horace's allusion to the strong men who lived before Agamemnon, and who are not commemorated *carent quia vate sacro*. But it is not because they want a sacred bard that the heroes of Maharashtra will be forgotten. It is, if they are or were to be forgotten, because the sacred bard cannot read or write. The works of the principal poets who have adorned that noble language in which the ballad which I wish to introduce to the Society to-day in modern dress has been written, have long been known and are tolerably familiar to the vernacular scholar. They have been written by educated men generally, though not invariably for educated men of good caste; but with the exception of one particular class of songs, they have not entered into the national life, intelligence, or perception. This statement is, of course, not universally true. Stray poems of Tukoba or Ram Joshi are still sung among the common people, and delight them; and the Pothi (पोथि) of Shridhar is regularly recited to them. But, on the whole, it may be safely averred that the literature, the written poetry of the Maratha race, consisting in a large measure of moral and metaphysical disquisitions and reflections, and the praises or exploits of this deity or that, is little known to the ryots and Mavalis of Maharashtra; and that it would not command their attention or admiration even if it were known. There is nothing derogatory either to the people or literature in this statement. In all countries literature is the possession of the educated. Even among the best instructed peasantry, such as that of Scotland, the range of literary knowledge is small, as it must be where the time and energies are occupied in manual avocations. And in Maharashtra, where the immense majority of the peasantry can neither read nor write, it is a mere truism to say that Marathi literature is a sealed book to the people, and that they could not appreciate it if it were an open book. There is, however, one exception that must be made. There is one class of written poetry which has a tolerably wide circle of popularity; but assuredly the fact does not infer the mental refinement on the absence of which I have just remarked. This poetry consists of the *lavnis* or love songs, chanted on the *Holi* and other occasions, and which are as popular as they are usually indecent. Some, however, of those of Ram Joshi, the greatest author in this branch of literature, are not fairly open to this imputation, and may be perused with great pleasure. But as a rule the popular *lavni* is not merely sensual in its presentations, but extremely coarse. And, with the exception of the *lavnis*, the Maratha peasantry have no real acquaintance with the literature of their country. It is not to be supposed, however, that they are without a poetry of their own which is entitled to rank as a national product. With the Marathas, as with every warlike race, the feelings of the common people have taken shape in ballads which, however rude and inartificial in their language, their structure, and their rhythm, are the genuine embodiment of national enthusiasm, and are dear, and deserve to be dear, to those who repeat and those who listen to them. With their records of victory and defeat of heroic deeds and heroic men; of battles, conquests, assassinations, and intrigues; they preserve, wherever they are sung, the national memories of Maharashtra, its noble struggle for independence, its period of victorious expansion, its dominion, and its decline; and over the wide plain of the Deccan, and the deep valleys and bold ridges of the Sahyadris, from village to village, the humble Gondhali still treads, and still, to rapt and excited audiences, sings of the great days when the armed fathers of the men around him gave laws at the spear's point to all the princes of India,

will be, in the press; but I am not sanguine of being able to make many additions to it in the future. It is almost impossible to do so from Bombay; and my poor and humble efforts to rescue from oblivion some fragments of that unwritten verse which has so often driven the Maratha spears upon the foe, or echoed round their watch-fires, which has been to them in war what the battle-songs of Tyrtæus were to the Spartans, and in peace has vivified their patriotism, or soothed them after sorrow and defeat—are so neutralised by the facts of my official position, that I fear to predict for them any much larger result than that which I have been able to achieve, and of which, before many months are past, the Society will, I hope, be in a position to judge. But I would earnestly appeal to all members of the Society, particularly Hindoo members, who are stationed, or who live, in the Deccan, to take up the cause, and save what they can from oblivion. The ballad which I wish to introduce to the Society to-day is one of comparatively recent date. It was written to commemorate the suttee of Ramabai, the widow of Madhavrao Peshwa. The latter died of consumption at Theoor near Poona, in 1771. I have rendered the ballad into rough English verse. It runs as follows:—

Hearken! I sing the witness
Which former times afford
How cherished patient Ramaba,
Her god-descended lord,
And how the righteous Nana
The laws of heaven ador'd.

Hearken! The gods had blest him
With gems beyond compare,
Vishwasrao, Madhavrao, and he,
Narayenrao, made up the three,
Who dread a fireful destiny,
A cluster rich and rare.
And 'twixt the younger two so strong
The love, their story might belong
To those twin lords of ancient song
Whom the same mother bare.
How was the double emerald split?
I know not, nor can mortal wit
The secret dark declare.
Madhavrao on his throne of state,
A peaceful prince, in Poona sate;
No army muster'd, but his hand
Unsworded stretch'd o'er all the land.
The foeman shrank before his fame,
Yast tribute to his treasury came;
Surat an Bassein's lofty wall
With sword undrawn before him fall;
Kolaba seized, before him flee
The banners of the fortunee;
The Anaris's sails were torn, and they,
The captive chiefs, in Poona lay;
Madhavrao's fame transcends the stars,
They vainly gnaw their prison bars.
Hearken! I sing the witness, etc.

Deep as the ocean's depth profound
Which shipman's plummet may not sound,
The prince's judgment pass'd the ken,
His deeds of power, of mortal men.
Skill'd leader for his horse was he,
He march'd for Theoor merrily,
The rattling kettles clang'd with glee
Behind him and beforre.
In howdah ceil'd with royal state,
And fram'd with glittering glass he sate;
An elephant upbore
The stately load, steppd along
Majestic through the shouting throng,
While sounded shrill, and sad, and long,
The trumpets deafening roar.
Heaken! I sing the witness, etc.

The prince from Poona with his spouse,
To Theoor came to pay their vows;
Before the god Gunputti there,
The lady promis plied and prayer;
The sacred image to unfold
She vow'd with pure and solid gold
His coronet with gems should shine;
A crest of gold should crown his shrine;
"If, heavenly lord, thou give
"To me the bracelet dower, and deign
"One year prolong my husband's reign,
One year to let him live."
So pray'd she, and the turbans set
With work of gold, and gemm'd aigrette,
Or pearl, or emerald plume,
She offer'd, and with weeping eyes,
Implor'd the mercy of the skies
To mitigate her gloom.
That night an answer came in sleep,
A dream disturbed her slumber deep,
And Gunputti stood by:
"Not mine the power, or mine the deed,
"Thy husband's life to spare or speed.
"On Shriputti rely;
"Count me but four of Modak's child."
The vision vanish'd as she smil'd,
And so the night went by.
Hearken! I sing the witness, etc.

Next day, that Wednesday, dark and drear,
The lady left her anxious bed.
She sought her lord; his tent was near.
Alas! her noble lord was dead.
But never tear bedimm'd her eye.
The lovely lady Ramabai
With firm and rapid step she trod,
Her vow once more before the god,
Her latest vow to pay,
Through the glowing gate of fire
Which open'd from her husband's pyre,
To tread the darksome way;
For through the land the summons went
Of pious Ramabai's intent,
And east and west the call was sent,
An speeded south and north;
With sacred haste to deck
Her friends their lady's graceful neck,
Cast on the gauds of worldly pride
Her final garb she bade provide
For that dread journeying forth.
She yielded to Gopeeka's prayer
Narayenrao to summon there,
And Raghoba they call.
How youth ul prince may best behave
She taught with many a precept grave,
And Raghoba with solemn word
She charg'd his nephew's throne to guard—
Word that should fruitless fall!
Calmly she check'd the tears that fell,
Calmly she made her last farewell;
And while the assembled crowds proclaim
Their Madhavrao's beloved name,
And shout through heaven his glorious fame,
Calmly she went to meet the flame,
And bless'd them one and all.
Hearken! I sing the witness, etc

Thus Ramabai prepared to tread
The footsteps of her husband dead:
In showers the lavish gold were flung,
In every ear the drum-beat rung,
While all the air was dim and sweet
With fragrant powders, as was meet,
And all the Peshwa's host array'd
The sad and solemn scene survey'd.
On Moola's banks the lady stood
High by the pyre, absorb'd of mood;
Worshipp'd the Gourds on Kashi's shore
By Gunga's sacred stream brimm'd o'er
Then while all people held their breath,
She mounted on the stone of death,
And clapp'd her hands: the signal giv'n
Fierce rush'd the roaring fire to heav'n,
And high her spirit soar'd.
In Indra's bark divine upheld,
Such boon her piety compell'd,
Like Sulochana, side by side,
She grac'd the heavenly portals wide,
With her beloved lord.
Hearken! I sing the witness, etc.

The original language of this ballad is less archaic than that of many of them, but contains several characteristic words:—1. ऐक रत्न (*Aika Ratna*): the word ऐक is a corrupt form of the pure Marathi एक or *one*, and रत्न, *a jewel*. A Gondhali would invariably pronounce it यक or in the more dignified style of the balled ऐक. 2. न्यारी (Nyari). This is a pure Marathi word peculiar to the Kunbis, Gondhalis, and other illiterate classes. It is the equivalent of the Brahmin Marathi word, निराळी (*different.*) 3. तया माझारी (*Taya Majari*) *therein*, or *in that*. Th is is a word worth noting. Such words as तया माझारी or जया माझारी, &c., occur frequently in the works of old Maratta poets, and these forms are to this day used in their *kirtans* (sermons) by the Hindoo haridasas, a class of preachers of mythologico-religious sermons. The occurrence of such a form in a "pawada" shows that the composer, though illiterate, was not quite ignorant of the mythological tales of the Hindoo Purans, and it is likely that he had picked it up from some Brahmin expounder of the Purans or haridas, and stored it in his memory. 4. चुडेदान (*chude dan*) from the word *chuda—a bracelet*, and *dan*, *a gift*. This is a phrase used by Hindoo women to denote any one who has saved her husband's life. Bracelets are the sign of existing married life, like the *kunku* or red mark on the fore, head, or the *galashri* or wedding necklace of black beads; and hence चुडेदान मागणे, "to demand the bracelet dower," always means a prayer or request for the life of the husband. The bracelets are more precious in the eyes of a Hindoo woman whose husband is alive than the wedding ring to a European woman. 5. बोळावण (*Bolawun*) is the equivalent of बोळवण, the ceremony performed on the occasion of the parting of friends and relatives. 6. धर्मशिळ (*dharma shila*), the stone on which a Hindoo woman devoting herself to the flames places her foot for the purpose of ascending the pyre of her deceased husband. It is the first step to the gate of heaven for a *suttee*. 7. सुलोचना (*Salochana*) was the daughter of Shesha, the famous thousand-hooded serpent-king of the lower regions. She was married to Indrajita, the eldest son of Ravan, the King of Lanka (Ceylon). He was killed on the battle-field of Nikumbala in a fight with Lakshman, twin brother of Rama, the famous hero of the Ramayana. She immolated herself on her husband's pyre. There is a beautiful and touching ballad in Marathi which tells how Indrajita fell; how his hand, severed by the arrow of Lukshman, dropped at the door of Sulochana; how she recognized it, how the hand wrote of his death, and how Sulochana devoted herself to death with her slain lord. It is a favourite song of Hindoo ladies. The picture of a *suttee* which I lay before the Society was copied for me at the School of Art from an illustration taken, I believe, from an actual scene at Madras.

After a vote of thanks to Mr. Acworth for his interesting contribution, the meeting was dissolved.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE CLARKE ROAD MURDER.

KASSUM FACKROODIN, Mahomed Hoosein Alisaheb, and Pandu Mankujee were placed at the bar, at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Farran and a Special Jury. The first two prisoners charged with the murder of Raghunath Moroba on the 25th May last; and the third prisoner with abetting the commission of the offence by instigating the other two prisoners to kill the deceased, in consequence of which abetment the murder was committed. The Hon'ble Mr. Macpherson, Advocate-General, with Mr. Scott, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Raikes for the defence. The following gentlemen were empannelled on the

SPECIAL JURY:—

Mr. S. A. Nathan, Foreman.

Mr. Dinshaw Mody.	Mr. T. A. Walker.
Mr. F. A. C. Rebello.	Mr. Cursetjee M. Banajee.
Mr. K. A. Chambarkar.	Mr. W. M. Holland.
Mr. Jejeebhoy J. Lam.	Mr. T. W. Cuffe.

Mr. Raikes applied, before the trial commenced, that the third prisoner should be tried separately as the evidence against him was materially different from that against the other prisoners, and that his case might be prejudiced.

Mr. Macpherson said, in a case of such gravity, the point might be left to his lordship's decision; but having read the evidence, he would say he had thought that the trial need not be seperate, as the special jury were quite capable of discriminating between the evidence as it affected the prisoners. However, if his lordship was disposed to grant the application, the learned counsel said he would not place any hindrance in the way of affording him every opportunity of making a defence.

His Lordship said he saw no reason for separating the trial of the third accused; and the trial of all the prisoners was taken up together.

Mr. Macpherson, in addressing the jury, read the Sections of the Penal Code on which the charges were framed, explaining that the charges did not contemplate any of the exceptions, and that in effect, the charge against the third prisoner was really that of murder, as it was in consequence of his instigation that the crime was committed. The trial had arisen out of the death of a Hindu, named Raghia or Raghunath, aged between eighteen and twenty years, who died on Sunday, the 25th May last. His dead body being found early the next morning by a municipal inspector, who was going his rounds on the south side of Clarke Road on the Mahaluxmi Flats. The youth was the nephew of the third prisoner, that is his brother's son. His father, it appeared, died some years ago while he was very young, leaving him some property at Ooran. It would be proved in evidence that there existed between the uncle and the nephew a certain amount of ill-feeling on account of that property. The uncle, the third prisoner, it appeared, was an illiterate man, and very superstitious; and for the last three years he had, on various occasions, consulted various persons as to when the youth was to die. The theory of the prosecution was that the murder of the youth was committed at the instigation of the third prisoner. Another theory of the prosecution was that the price for the crime was Rs. 50, the correctness of which would be proved to the jury in evidence, which would show that, in the course of the week following the date of the murder, that is on Friday, the 30th May, the first prisoner, who had gone to Ooran with the third, pledged an ornament, and got Rs. 50 for it. This was mainly the evidence upon which the case against the third prisoner was based; and it would, of course, be supplemented by his own statement. To strengthen the case against him, the jury would have to take into consideration the relationship between him and the deceased boy; the ill-feeling that had existed between them; and the raising of the Rs. 50. A chain of evidence would be presented before the jury by the police of the city, which would show how, on the corpse being found, the relatives of the boy, on being communicated with, identified the body. It was in consequence of the evidence they gave that the police were enabled to get upon the track of the third prisoner. The second prisoner and a woman, named Assoo, his mistress, were arrested the day after the murder; and the first prisoner was subsequently arrested on the Bunder as he was on the point of starting for Ooran. In the first instance, the woman Assoo was taken into custody at the same time as the second prisoner; but it was afterwards thought desirable to offer her a pardon, which was done by the police magistrate; and so she was granted a conditional pardon to give evidence in the case. The jury would, of course, naturally regard her evidence, and require the prosecution to corroborate it as that of an accomplice. The first and second accused were half-brothers and natives of a village near Ooran. The first prisoner had his oil-mill in the grounds of the third prisoner; and such being the case, there was naturally no want of facility of communication between them. The first prisoner, having arrived here on the day before the tragedy was enacted, asked the second prisoner if he had seen Raghia lately, and then told him to go and fetch him. He appeared to have gone, but on meeting Raghia was told by the latter that he could not come then, but made an appointment to meet them that evening at a spot, near the Null Bazar. The second prisoner returned home; and on the evening they appeared to have left, in the company of Assoo, to keep their appointment with Raghia, whom they met. Before leaving the house, the first prisoner told the second to take a rope, which the latter wrapped round his waist. After eating some mangoes which the deceased had bought, they visited several liquor-shops, and eventually went by Camatipoora to what is known as the junction of the seven roads or Jacob's Circle. From there they passed across the B.B. and C.I. Railway and along the Clarke Road by the Mahaluxmi chowkey on the south side. About half-way they appeared to have bought some liquor and a cocoanut shell. The woman would tell them that they had all freely partaken of liquor, but that the deceased was helplessly drunk. When they arrived at the spot, where the crime was committed, they tried to give the boy some more liquor; and when they appeared to have finished what was in the bottle, the first prisoner asked for the rope. They made a running noose about the centre of the rope, and attaching one end to the post of a tree-guard on the spot, the first prisoner tightened the other end by tying it to the other post of the tree-guard, while the second prisoner held the lad's legs. Early the next morning the body was discovered lying with its head towards the tree-guard, with the face touching one post and the feet pointing away. The upper portion of the body was clad, while the lower was naked. In the course of the following day, the first prisoner left for Ooran; and returning to Bombay on the following Friday, divided the fifty rupees between himself and the second prisoner. The latter and his mistress appeared to have been very hard pressed for money, and were suddenly found flush, the natural conclusion being that it was from the source suggested by the prosecution. The case was one of the gravest gravity not only to the persons charged but also to those who were investigating it; and the learned counsel had no doubt that they would give the whole matter their most earnest attention.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution, but had not finished at the adjournment until 10 o'clock this morning.

A CORRESPONDENT, resident in Hanover, wishes to urge upon parents the expediency of making full inquiries before sending their sons abroad to study under foreign tutors. The importance attached by the Civil Service Commissioners to modern languages has of late years brought about an efflux of boys to the Continent, which has been the signal (writes the correspondent) "for the appearance of a band of foreign crammers on the scene, who profess to coach candidates for almost any competitive examination in England." No doubt many of these gentlemen are fully qualified to do so, but the correspondent proceeds to give some details of a case which he thinks shows that the degrees and titles announced are not in all cases to be relied upon.

AMONG the unreported incidents of Cardinal Manning's jubilee was a little ceremony that took place when the representatives of the different Thames riverside Trades Unions presented him with an illuminated address, and a sum of money amounting to 160*l*. The presentation was made on behalf of the stevedores, lightermen, dockers, and others, by the Rev. Father Lawless, of Poplar, who explained that it was a small recognition of the Cardinal's services to the cause of labour and the trade of London, at the time of the great dock strike. Mr. Sydney Buxton, who with Mrs. Sydney Buxton was present, said a few words, and the Cardinal declared his intention of devoting the money to the endowment of a bed in the accident ward of the London Hospital.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs 2-8.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

DETERIORATION OF BOMBAY COTTON.

THE *Kaiser-i-Hind* remarks:—Our contemporary of the *Gazette* has of late more than once drawn prominent attention to the deteriorating condition of the cotton grown in this Presidency and the expediency of deputing an open-minded expert to collect unimpeachable data on which to form an opinion on the desirability of introducing legislative measures, suited to the present and future requirements of the trade, which would improve the quality of the staple merchandise and prevent the extensive adulteration now to be witnessed. The suggestion is excellent and most feasible and has our hearty approval. What we fear is that opposition will be elicited from the very class in whose behalf and in whose interest the suggestion is made. It is not the cultivators who are tempted to practise adulteration. It is either the middlemen and the exporters or both who are the chief delinquents. The system of classification on which the entire export trade is conducted requires to be intelligently and honestly overhauled. Adulteration is practised in broad day-light at all important cotton centres and marts. Not to go too far, one has only to repair to the different cotton presses in the city during the busy season to satisfy himself how for purposes of passing certain descriptions of cotton under a recognised class the staple is being openly manipulated before being pressed into bales. So long as there is not much of honesty in the trade, legislation cannot make people moral. At the best it can effectually repress immoral or fraudulent tendencies. That is just what is wanted for our annually expanding cotton trade.

HOMELESS LEPERS.

The *Indu Prakash* thinks Mr. Ackworth has struck the right chord by appealing to the public on the question of the housing of homeless lepers. The presence of lepers in the public streets is indeed a great nuisance, and it is highly desirable that measures should be taken to remove them from public view. This work could not be done effectually unless the police were empowered to compel the removal of lepers. The police officers with their present powers to keep order in the streets, and municipal officers with their powers to act in the interest of public health, can, we believe, order the removal. A temporary home such as Mr. Ackworth proposes is much too costly for its purpose. A cheaper structure, and one equally useful, could, we fancy, be easily raised. But that is a question of detail. The principal point is the necessity of such a home, and in a populous city like Bombay separation of vagrant lepers from the populace is highly expedient, and some suitable provision for their living becomes also necessary in consequence. It is a duty which the Municipal Corporation may well take upon itself to discharge.

LADY LECTURERS IN BOMBAY.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* says it is rarely that an English lady ventures to mount the platform and discourse eloquently on one of the burning social problems of the day. It is well nigh fifteen years since we heard the late Miss Mary Carpenter addressing the native community in the Town Hall on female education. It is therefore gratifying to note Mrs. Sarah Gostling's first public appearance in Bombay. We say in Bombay, because we believe she has not been unaccustomed to address public audiences in England. Anyhow, whatever her views, we cannot but congratulate this English lady of liberal educa ion and culture on her public spirit. It is earnestly to be hoped she may be the first of a long line of lady lecturers in Bombay. At this juncture when the social questions of the hour are agitating the Hindu community, it would be a real pleasure to see our English sisters coming boldly forward and giving a bit of their mind on child marriage, remarriage of widows and female education.

The *Indian Spectator* says:—Mrs. David Gostling is to be congratulated on her public spirit as a lecturer. That was an interesting discourse on the 'Struggle of Life' which she delivered in the hall of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute. It was a subject on which she was well-fitted to speak. Those who have known that English lady are fully aware of her keen and active sympathy with the masses. Judging from the imperfect report that has been supplied to us, it seems that the key-note of her address is the inability of some of the producers to supply themselves with the necessaries of life.

LORD HARRIS' FIRST CRICKET MATCH.

Says the *Indu Prakash*:—Lord Harris has well sustained his reputation as a cricketer in his first match in this Presidency. It is indeed a novel sight to see the Governor of a Presidency playing at cricket like ordinary men, and the condescension on the part of Lord Harris is sure to have the effect of elevating the game in popular estimation. Let us hope his Lordship's example will stimulate the practice of manly games among our people. There is a dignity in play as there is a dignity in labour, and our people stand in great need of being taught a lesson in respect of both. Such an example as Lord Harris showed the other day will bring home to our people a conviction that there is nothing *infra. dig.* in manly exercise, and that it rests with the player to ennoble the play.

The *Rast Goftar* discourses:—When Lord Harris was appointed Governor of Bombay it was feared by men, with more ryhme than reason, that a fond cricketer like him would, in exchanging the bat for the sceptre, have to give up cricket altogether in preference to the sterner and more serious pursuits of an Indian career. With all his love of sport, Lord Harris, in England, had always sustained the reputation of a gifted politician, and judging from the important though subordinate ministerial offices which his Lordship filled with credit, in spite of his continued activity on the cricket field, there was no reason to suppose why he should, because of his assuming the reins of the Government of Bombay, play a truant with a manly game which must have contributed not a little to build up his character for much that is noble and manly in him. "But a cricketing Governor," said the idle gossippers, "would have on the play-ground to descend to a lower level than his own and to associate with his subjects, whom he ought to avoid because of his exalted position." This looked like denying all private rights to a public man and affirming the selfish principle that, because one occupies a post of heavy and onerous responsibilities, he is not entitled to enjoy those cherished rights and privileges of social life which every one else can to his heart's content. We are glad that no such sentimental plausibilities have prevailed with Lord Harris after his becoming Governor of Bombay, but on the contrary his Excellency seems determined to prove by his example that a great political administrator in his position can, without neglecting public interests, exercise, within reasonable limits, his private rights with as much freedom as any of his subjects. After an interesting match at Mahbleshwar which was more sensational than real, the cricketing season at Poona has been auspiciously inaugurated by a most exciting game in which his Excellency Lord Harris took the field and sustained his reputation of an ardent cricketer of high order by one of the most brilliant scores ever put on record in this country. We feel confident that Lord Harris will not hesitate to appear on the Bombay *maidan* at the head of a local team or to try a hand with the Parsi cricketers who, by their recent achievements, have proved themselves not unworthy of his Excellency's regard and interest. Far from his love of sport perjudicing his exalted position, cricket will receive an ennobling grace and importance from his Excellency's presence and participation, and the cause of physical education generally will be greatly promoted by the strong impetus it will derive from Lord Harris's personal encouragement.

THE SCHEME OF POPULAR REPRESENTATION.

THE *Rast Goftar* remarks:—We shall be surprised if our political extremists will still refuse to see the great blunder they have committed in putting forward a revolutionary scheme of popular representation. One after another, eminent persons who were friends of the Congress and wished well of it, are pronouncing against the latest development of the movement, in no uncertain terms. Sir Richard Garth has been regarded as one of the warmest supporters of native aspirations, and his utterances in that behalf have been eagerly quoted by natives. He has contributed a letter to the *Times*, expressing an emphatic condemnation of Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill. It would be far better, he says, that matters should remain in their present condition than that Mr. Bradlaugh's proposals, "even in a modified form," should pass into law. The fears we have expressed from the very beginning that the Bill would secure Hindoo domination in the Councils of the realm, the minority clauses notwithstanding, are strengthened by what Sir Richard Garth says on the point. "Popular representation," he says, "in the present state of things must needs place all power in the hands of Hindoos, and no one knows this better than their Bengali leaders."

THE Archduke Francis Ferdinand is at present in Paris. A correspondent says that he will attend the Grand Prix, and has been present at all the races which have taken place this week in the Bois de Boulogne. He appears to be an enthusiastic sportsman. The Archduke will be in England during Ascot week, and for a part of the time will be the guest of the Prince of Wales. The companion of the Archduke is Dom Miguel, who is more than ever the Legitimist Pretender to the Crown of Portugal, and is the brother of the Archduke's step-mother.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following, among other matters, were heard:—

RE GOOLAM HOOSEIN MEERJAN.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, for Jan Mahomed Khalakdina, applied for an order to the insolvent to insert the name of his client, who was a judgment creditor. His lordship granted a rule *nisi* to the insolvent and to Mr. Turner, Official Assignee, to show cause why Mr. Lang's client should not be put down as a creditor for Rs. 1,909. The rule was made returnable that day fortnight.

RE BHYCHAND DYABHOY.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order, which was granted.

RE THUCKER DYA KUTCHRA.

Mr. Dhairyavan, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order. The insolvent had been making up his books; and this was only the first application for an extension. The application was granted.

RE DEWRAJ BHOJA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Lang moved absolute a rule *nisi* granted by his lordship on the 11th ultimo, requiring certain persons who had been called up for examination as witnesses but who disobeyed the order of the Court, to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt.

Mr. Mankar, for the persons referred to, read several affidavits to show that there was no wilful disobedience of the order, but that the persons referred to had gone downstairs for a time, and that when they came up again they were told that the matter had been postponed.

Mr. Lang said he did not think that those persons were in Court at all, and that they had no business to go downstairs. One of them was keeping a watch in Court, and he could easily have called the others upstairs. The fact was that they wanted a postponement, perhaps because their books were not ready; and they kept out of the way. The learned counsel submitted they ought to be visited with some penalty for disobeying the order of the Court.

His lordship said this was a criminal matter, requiring strict proof; and he would give the persons concerned the benefit of a doubt and not send them to jail. They should, however, pay all the costs of the Official Assignee. The rule was discharged.

RE DYAL RUTTONSEY AND ANOTHER.

Mr Mankar, for the insolvents, applied for an extension of the interim order for two months, which was granted.

RE NANABHAI NAROTUMDAS AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Dhairyavan, for the insolvent, applied for a rule *nisi* requiring the petitioning creditor to show cause why the order of adjudication in this case should not be revoked. His lordship granted a rule returnable on the 16th inst.

RE DEWRAJ BHOJA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Mankar moved for leave to file the insolvents' schedule that day, although the time had expired on the previous day, remarking that it was a heavy insolvency and that the indulgence might well be granted. The application was granted.

RE VURJDAS NARRANDAS.

Mr. Dhairyavan, for a creditor, asked for a postponement for a month. Mr. Mankar, for the insolvant, opposed the application, saying the creditor had been shown an indulgence in being allowed to file his opposition at the last moment, and that he ought to be shown no further indulgence. Mr. Dhairyavan said the insolvent had been speculating largely and ought to be taught a lesson. His lordship postponed the matter with leave to the creditor to renew the application.

RE GOOLAM HOOSEIN.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, asked for leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices, which was granted.

RE RAMRAO GOVIND BABANKUR.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order, which was granted for a month.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges:—Harilal Ambaidas; Abdool Latiff Dossa Syed and another; Cursetjee Bomonjee Moolaferoz; Bhiva Vittujee Jadav; Madhavrao Chintoba Sanud; Sadashiv Shamrao Desai; Jan Mahomed Hirji Khoja; Shaik Mahomed Shaik Hoosein; Antia *alias* Atmaram Govind Colee; and Lazarus Michael De Souza.

THUNDERSTORMS.

A FLASH of lightning a mile in length, writes Mr. Robert H. Scott, in *Longman's Magazine*, is nothing very extraordinary, and it is therefore not to be wondered at that experiments to bring electricity down from the clouds are very dangerous, and have frequently had fatal results. Soon after Franklin, in the last century, had made his famous experiment with a kite, and proved that electricity existed in a thunder-cloud, natural philosophers generally began to imitate him. One of them in St. Petersburg, a Professor Richmann, arranged an apparatus to collect this electricity. On the first occasion of a storm he went to his laboratory to observe the effects. A ball of fire was seen to leap from the apparatus to his head, and he fell lifeless. Having thus got some idea of the force exerted by lightning, it may be interesting to the reader to learn something as to the means we possess of guarding ourselves, or rather our houses, from injury. A flash of lightning really consists of a discharge between two objects, say two clouds, or a cloud and the earth, oppositely electrified, the charges on which suddenly combine, with the manifestation of light and heat. Lightning conductors are contrivances by which the electricity of the earth is allowed to escape quietly into the atmosphere, where it meets with electricity of the opposite character from the clouds, and the two neutralise each other quietly, without any explosive discharge, or, in other words, without lightning. I need not go back to the first principles of electrical science and explain why it is that electricity passes most easily through metals, and escapes with greater freedom from sharp points than from rounded knobs. Assuming these elementary facts, I may say that on any object, such as a house or other building, the electricity tends to accumulate itself on all projecting portions of the roof, &c., and especially on the highest points of it.

The ideal complete lightning-rod system would call for a sharp-pointed copper rod erected at each of these projecting pinnacles, and rising above it, and would then connect all of these separate points by copper rods and eventually carry down a stout copper rod to the earth. Care must be taken that due attention is paid to certain main precautions:—(1) The point of the conductor must be kept sharp; (2) the section of the conducting-rod must be sufficient to allow the electricity to pass along it; (3) the rod must be perfectly continuous; and, lastly (4), the rod must be efficiently connected with the ground. 1. The sharpness of the point is insured by gilding it or coating it with some metal which resists oxidation. 2. As to the section of the rod, a bar half an inch in diameter is sufficient for all ordinary buildings. Bars are not usually employed, as it is difficult to bend them over cornices, &c.; accordingly, either wire ropes or tapes are taken. The wire ropes are more liable to corrosion from wet getting in between the strands than are tapes, so that the latter are generally preferred. The metal used is always copper, being less oxidisable than iron, and being reasonably cheap and a very good conductor. 3. The continuity of the metallic connection from the highest point of the rod to the ground can only be secured by having as few joints as may be, and by making those joints as true and firm as possible by soldering. The joints should be examined from time to time, for it is often found, on examination of old conductors, that while the copper wire or tape is quite sound along its straight reaches, at the bends or joints corrosion has set in As a chain is no stronger than its weakest link, a corroded conductor, such as has been described, is perfectly useless. 4. The earth connection.—It is not easy in all cases to insure that this is satisfactory. Electricity will not pass at all so easily into dry earth as into wet earth, and merely plunging the end of the rope or tape into wet earth is not sufficient. The conductor from the building should be soldered at its end to a large sheet of copper, say at least two square yards in area, buried in damp soil, or else soldered to the water or gas mains, so as to insure that a large surface of metal is in contact with damp earth.

Supposing that the whole system of protection against damage from lightning has been properly planned, the work should be carefully tested after its completion, because injury to it often occurs at the very last, owing to accidental causes, or to the carelessness of workmen. Conductors should also be examined from time to time, throughout their whole length, to make sure that all the joints are sound. Care should also be taken that the earth in which the terminating plate is buried is kept thoroughly moist. If any of these particulars be neglected, the conductor will be practically useless, and will afford no protection to the structure. The extreme practical importance of security against lightning must be my excuse for having been more diffuse over the subject of lightning-conductors than over other details of the phenomena and effects of thunderstorms.

DIGBY *VS.* GOSCHEN.

THE *Indian Mirror* publishes some correspondence which passed between Mr. Digby and Mr. Goschen.

The following is the text of Mr. Digby's letter:—

British Committee of the Indian National Congress,
25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London, May 21st, 1890.

To the Right Hon'ble George J. Goschen, M.P.,
House of Commons, S.W.

Sir,—In your speech at Northampton on the 14th instant, when referriug to Indian Reform, you are reported to have said: "Some agitators in India put themselves into communication with officers of the Irish-American League." It is evident from the context that you refer to the National Congress and its efforts in behalf of Legislative Councils reform. So far as my Committee are aware there is, at least as regards the Members of the Indian National Congress, not a single word of truth in the statement. I am desired to ask you to be so good as to give me the names of the agitators you referred to. If any members of the Congress have been so misguided as to take the course which you describe, the organization to which they belong will know how to deal effectually with them. The Congress movement for reform, I may add, is thoroughly loyal and constitutional. The Congress has never countenanced, it does not intend to countenance, any action but that which is in accord with law and order.

Again, you are reported to have said "Agitators in India find the columns of Irish newspapers particularly open to receive their complaints." We do not know of a single Congress agitator in India who has written a single line to any Irish newspaper. Will you, please, state in what papers and on what dates the complaints you refer to appeared?

You speak strongly against the Congress reform movement, and declare it is the work of a political party. At the present time meetings on a non-party basis are being held in various parts of the United Kingdom to instruct the English people on Indian matters, and to create a sentiment in favour of Indian reform. Liberals—Home Rule and Unionist—attend and take part in such meetings. One such held in Birmingham last night, was presided over by a prominent Unionist. Should the Indian reform question become a Party question, the fault will not lie with the Indian reformers themselves or with their English allies.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

WM. DIGBY, Secretary.

The following letter is in answer to Mr. Digby:—

Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, S. W.
2nd June, 1890.

Sir,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 21st, in which, writing as it would appear on behalf of Indian National Congress, you question certain statements made by me in a recent speech at Northampton.

With reference to my remark that "some agitators in India put themselves into communication with officers of the Irish American League," you say that it is evident for the context that I confer to the National Congress and its efforts in behalf of Legislative Counsels reform, and you tell me that, as far as your Committee is aware, there is no truth in the statement as regards the members of the Indian National Congress. I was glad to be favoured with your vigorous disclaimer, but as I made no allusion to the National Congress, I cannot admit it to be a legitimate inference from the context that it was referring to the "efforts of the National Congress in behalf of Legislative Council Reform."

I might here close my letter, but it may be useful that you should know facts of which you appear to be unaware.

I said that certain Indian agitators had put themselves into communication with the Irish American League. The fact is beyond dispute. Letters which have passed during the last few years between disaffected British Indian subjects and Irish Americans are still in existence, and have been seen by responsible persons, from whom I have received the information direct.

Again, you allude to my statement that "agitators in India find the columns of Irish newspapers particularly open to receive their complaints." Once more you seem to think, gratuitously, that Congress people must, of course, have been in my mind. I spoke simply of what I knew to be the fact. If you look to *United Ireland* of March 28th, 1885, you will there find a letter dated Calcutta, March 2nd, and headed "Special Native Correspondent of *United Ireland*," which begins: "There is a striking resemblance between the political positions of India and Ireland. Ireland has been groaning under the oppression of England for centuries, and so has India. Both are striving to get the rights and privileges without which National progress is impossible," &c.

The letter proceeds to exhort Ireland to respond to India's sad tale of woe, and adduces a string of allegations, in detail and with names, of brutal assaults committed on Natives by Europeans, and of the deliberate refusal of the British Indian Courts to bring the offenders to justice.

An article in the same number of *United Ireland* draws particular attention to this letter from a "high Native authority," and declares that "young India with its newspapers has nothing but kind words for Mr. Parnell and his party, cheers for the Mahdi, watches the approach of the Russain armies, and keeps a sharp look-out for the day, when the redcoats will have employed far away on the Afghan borders."—I am, Sir, faithfully yours,

GEORGE J. GOSCHEN.

W. Digby, Esq.

Mr. Digby, however, does attempt a reply, says the *Indian Nation*, which reproduces the above correspondence but it is a little too long. The substance of the reply is that the incidents referred to by Mr. Goschen are old, that since the institution of the Congress, agitators have found legitimate methods of ventilating their grievances and abandoned the old, doubtful methods, and that though Mr. Goschen does not name the Congress his remarks are liable to be construed as being directed against the Congress.

HOW RUSSIAN OFFICIALS LEVY BLACKMAIL.

THE story is told of a certain official whose duty it was to make preliminary inquiry into cases of theft, &c., and send written reports thereon to the local judge. The readiness with which he accepted "hush money" (no "reasonable offer" being refused) was only surpassed by the ingenuity he showed in framing his reports in such a way that they would be favourable to the person who had bribed him. Thus, writes *Cassell's Saturday Journal*, a man was arrested one day for stealing some iron, and, as the stolen iron was found in his possession, it might naturally be thought that the case was black against him. But he arranged the little matter with the "coroner," who thereupon reported that the iron had never been taken at all, but had been eaten up with rust! In another somewhat similar instance, where a man was seen carrying home some staves which were not his own property, the "coroner" reported that the wood had been washed away by the rain! When some bank notes which had been stolen were found in the house of a person who could not give any satisfactory account of them, the coroner got him out of his difficulty by declaring that the notes were forged ones, and that a man could not be prosecuted for stealing what was of no value. Many are the stories which are told of the peculiar tricks of extortion practised by the police on those whose interests they are supposed to protect. A favourite device is, when a dead body has been found on a country road, to carry it to the next town, and call, one after the other, upon various inhabitants to take it in, frightening them with stories about the legal proceedings which are sure to be taken in order to discover the murderer. The inhabitants, with one accord, are desperately anxious to have nothing to do with so unpleasant a business, in which the gravest accusations might be brought against them, and they willingly give the policeman whatever bribe he will accept in order to take the body further on. Having got all he can in this way out of one village he proceeds with the corpse to another, and so goes on until he is either tired of driving about, or has secured enough money to satisfy his avarice. In another case we have read of, similar to this, the policeman made quite sure of his first bribe by taking the dead body direct to the house of a peasant whose daughter, as he knew, was to be married that very day. He then went with the body to every other dwelling in the village, accepted a further bribe at each, and finished up by depositing the corpse in an outbuilding.

THE statement that the Siamese Boundary Commission is to go back to the Shan-Siam frontier next cold weather to resume its operations, hardly merits contradiction, inasmuch as there is nothing left for it to do. The delimitation was completed last season, and the only thing remaining is that the line laid down by our Commissioner should be formally recognised by Government as the boundary between the two states. This rests now with the Secretary of State. It is true that the assent of the Siamese Government is wanting to the arrangement, writes a contemporary, but their refusal to join our Commission last season is not likely to present itself to the authorities as a reason for affording them a chance of giving a repetition of the policy of abstention.

THE STORY OF A CONSPIRATOR.

THE Duke of Argyll, in the *Nineteenth Century*, writes:—

When Tone saw that the game was up at the Texel, he had returned to Paris, where for a moment a new hope appeared. On the death of Hoche, General Buonaparte had been appointed to the command of the "Army of England." Would it be really possible to enlist this man—the greatest man then in Europe—in the Irish cause? Of all the incidents in Tone's journal perhaps the most curious and interesting is that which brings across the stage of his petty intrigues the physically slender, but the intellectually massive figure of General Napoleon Buonaparte in the closing days of the year 1797. Tone had three interviews with him. He does not give to us of him the detailed description which he gave of the fantastic creatures in the Directory, with their robes of silk and satin and their embroidered slippers. Tone's sketch of him is slight, but it is characteristic. He

SPORTING NOTES.

THE race for the Oaks on Friday (June 6) was of a commonplace character; and when it is stated that Signorina easily beat Semolina, Ponza, Shall We Remember, Albertine, and Star, and that Memoir as easily beat Signorina and won by three quarters of a length, almost all has been said that can be said, except that Ponza ran more prominently than Semolina, and easily ran into third place. The only reasonable explanation of the defeat of Signorina is that as was indeed very generally known, she was not in very good form; for that she is a better filly than Memoir is undoubted. The winner was ridden by J. Watts, who has thus accomplished the unusual feat of riding the winners of the Derby and Oaks the same year. The only one of his contemporaries who has done the same thing is Tom Cannon. Another coincidence is that both the winner of the Derby and the Oaks were bred at the Queen's private stud; and, as already stated, both the first and second (as well as the fourth) in the Oaks were daughters of the Duke of Portland's St. Simon. The conditions of this year's race were altered on the same lines as those of the Derby. As the owner and nominator of Memoir, the Duke of Portland, receives £4,400 against the £2,600 won for Lord Randolph Churchill by L'Abbesse de Jouarre last year. It is ten years since the stakes were worth as much as on this occasion. The race was run in the quickest time on record, Memoir covering the mile and a half in 2 min. 40 4-5 sec.

Exactly a dozen have accepted for the Free Handicap run at Newmarket Houghton Meeting. They consist of Sainfoin, Surefoot, Blue Green, Memoir, Semolina, Le Nord, St. Serf, Yellow, Martagon, Polonius, Janissary, and Minnedosa. The last-named stands at the foot of the list with 7st. to carry, and Sainfoin heads it at 9st 3lb, being called on as winner of the Derby, to carry that weight. He has to give 3lb to Surefoot and 13lb to Le Nord.

The surprise of the Grand Prize, says "Pavo," was supplied by the unlooked-for performance of Ornatus, after finishing last to the Labyrinth filly and Yard Arm in a D. M. Plate at the Second Spring Meeting, at a difference of 15lb with the former and 9lb with the latter. At Croxton-park Ornatus beat Shamrock II. by four lengths at a difference of 5lb, and in the Craven Stakes, the latter was beaten easily by the Labyrinth filly at weight for sex.

It was at the request of Sir Frederick Johnstone and Lord Alington that George Barrett lodged a complaint against Weldon on the ground of foul riding. Welden received a caution from the stewards, who informed him that when a horse is hanging to the interference of another he must be pulled off.

Mardi Gras, the winner of the Great Surrey Breeders' Foal Stakes, was said to have been tried inferior to Forester, who so greatly disappointed Lord Cadogan for the Woodcote. Mardi Gras won with great cleverness, although nothing like "cherry ripe," thanks to the precaution of not overtraining such a strapping youngster too early in his career. The winner displays all the size and character of Robert the Devil, his defunct sire, with more power behind the saddle, and was bred at the Meautry stud in France by Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, on whose behalf Stotzka was purchased at the sale of the late Mr. Bowes's mares at Newmarket for 450 guineas, by his brother-in-law, Mr. Leopold de Rothschild.

The Duke of Portland has now won all the big races—the Derby twice, the Two Thousand once, the St. Leger once, the One Thousand once, and now the Oaks—all in the space of five years, and all these winners have been trained by George Dawson.

After the Derby Mr. Merry remarked to a friend who condoled with him, "No one is to blame. I am very sorry for backers who have lost their money—and I've lost a lot myself; but it can't be helped. He shan't run to-morrow, and I won't send him for the Grand Prix. We'll keep him till Ascot and see what he can do there!"

Great interest will attach to the sale of the Royal yearlings at Hampton Court this season. Among the lots to be offered there is a brown sister to Memoir, who is a grand animal. There may be many as handsome yearlings, none so eminently useful as this big, squarely-built, powerful, and sober-looking daughter of St. Simon. Her worth, for the stud alone, is enormous. The sister to Sainfoin is a chesnut, and a late foal without the size and scope of the sister to Memoir. Still she is deep of rib and body, strong in back and quarters, and sound of limb.

Having given so much space to the opinions of those in favor of a reduction of the number of short distance races, and a multiplication of those over a mile and upwards, it is only fair for me, observes a correspondent, to say that whilst a majority of persons who race for love and not for lucre are in favour of the proposed change, those people who in their official capacities are compelled to regard the subject from a commercial point of view, are opposing Lord March's droposition tooth and nail—not to mention tongue.

This concerted opposition is possibly the outcome of a private meeting of gentlemen interested in various meetings which took place a day or two ago at the West-end office of a certain racing official. There the idea of the change was laughed at, because, as was pointed out, it had been found impossible to induce owners to enter horses for long distance races. The failure of the Chester Cup dropped up, also the fact that the Kempton-park people tried a two-mile race one year and dropped it. It was also urged that if the new rule became law half the minor meetings would die out for want of horses to run in races and for want of funds.

When Sainfoin was sold, one of the conditions was that he should not leave Porter's stable until after the Derby. A horse cannot be trained at Porter's, says the *Man of the World*, without the permission of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Westminster. This permission may possibly be given in the case of Sainfoin, but the original intention was that he should leave the stable after the race.

There can now be no question that bad temper is mainly answerable for Surefoot's inglorious exhibition at Epsom owing to his temper having been injured when a yearling at Hinnington, where he was foaled before he was placed under Jousiffe's care at Seven Barrows, where he has always been more or less troublesome on that account.

An absent-minded gentleman left a pair of gold-mounted field glasses on the stand at Epsom, and is now anxious for their return. This act of forgetfulness is not in the running with that of Thomas Dawson, who trained Ellington, when that animal, starting at 20 to 1, won the Derby. Dawson won £25,000 in notes, which he placed in a hat-box for conveyance home. He had to change carriages at Northallerton, and omitted to take his hat-box with him; but after a week's judicious inquiry he recovered it with the £25,000 untouched inside.

Mr. W. G. Craven says of racing in *British Sportsman*: "The fine old romantic days are at an end, when people were supposed to race for honor and glory. Quick locomotion, the telegraph, *and racing*, the three great levellers, have changed all that, and now the richest in the land or the humblest cottager would neither grow a carrot if it did not repay them to do so: yet both claim the right to indulge in racing, and always with a hope of recoupment."

Cambridge University eight-cared races were concluded on Tuesday (10th ult) in wet weather. Trinity Hall easily kept their position at the head of the first division, Third Trinity being more than their starting distance away. Pembroke defeated First Trinity, after a splendid race, at Charms Ferry close to home. Trinity Hall II caught Lady Margaret near Ditton Corner. The only other bump in the upper division was effected by Corpus, who overtook Lady Margaret II. in the Long Reach, and thus made five bumps in four days. There were three bumps made among the second division boats—namely, Peterhouse caught First Trinity in Long Reach, and King's bumped Jesus II. at the top of Long Reach, whilst Cavendish defeated Magdalene at First Post Corner. The crews are now in the following order:—Trinity Hall, Third Trinity, Pembroke, First Trinity, Caius, Emmanuel, Trinity Hall II., Lady Margaret, Jesus, Clare, Christ's, Corpus, Lady Margaret II., Selvin, First Trinity II., (which is sandwich boat), Trinity Hall III., Caius II., Peterhouse, First Trinity III., King's, Jesus II., Pembroke II., Queens', Emmanuel II., Sidney, Downing, Cavendish, Magdalene, Ayerst, St. Catharine's. The rowing as a whole was about the average.

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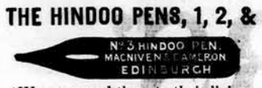

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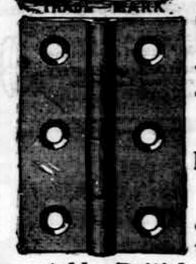
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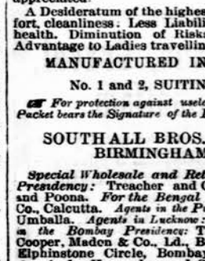

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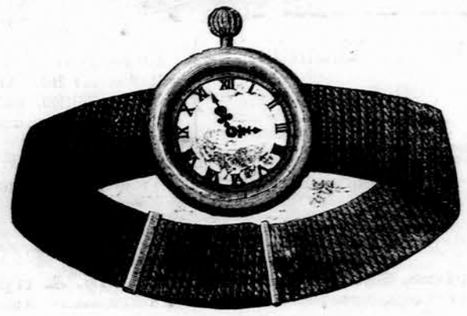

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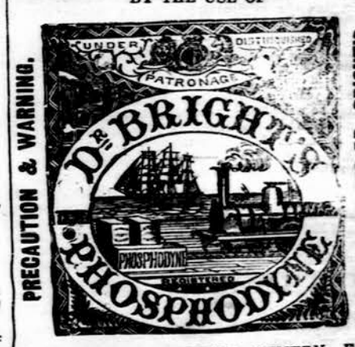

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